

JPRS-SSA-84-111

25 October 1984

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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25 October 1984

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KUANDO KUBANGO PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS KUCHI MUNICIPALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] A government-party delegation headed by the provincial commissar of Kuando Kubango, Lt Col "Batalha de Angola" [Battle of Angola], recently visited the municipality of Kuchi, where it was informed of the degree of fulfillment of the instructions issued by it during its last visit to that locality.

In this municipality, the provincial commissar met with the authorities, who explained their chief difficulties in performing the assigned tasks.

The traditional authorities also held a meeting with the top-ranking leader of the province, reaffirming their total support for the MPLA-Labor Party, and for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and expressing readiness to combat the puppet gangs until they have been completely annihilated.

Meanwhile, the provincial commissar told ANGOP that, during his visit, he had observed great enthusiasm on the part of the population of the municipality of Kuchi for the tasks associated with production; noting that this area is the largest corn producer on the provincial level. Lt Col "Batalha de Angola" remarked: "All that is required is greater backing with seed and fertilizer, in order to reach the specified production rates."

Discussing the improvement of the socioeconomic and politico-military situation, he said that there are certain sectors which are always obstacles; for this reason appealing to the central agencies to render greater support.

Commenting on these sectors, the provincial commissar cited transportation, claiming that the present fleet of trucks by no means meets the province's needs.

The province's military situation is marked by sporadic enemy action, which always meets with a suitable response from the Defense and Security Forces, and the population organized into the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and the People's Vigilance Brigades. Nevertheless, the provincial commissar added, "There must be a heightening of the vigilance, because the enemy is always using new tactics to create panic among the population."

With regard to the provincial delegations, "Batalha de Angola" described the work done by the one for health and education as satisfactory. As for the delegations responsible for agriculture, construction and commerce, their operation depends primarily on the transportation agency to remove the materials located in other provinces; and so long as there is no regularization of the truck fleet or repair of the railroad, it will remain in this stalemate.

In conclusion, the provincial commissar praised the Defense and Security Forces stationed in this province, which have given the enemy no quarter; and he also gave a reminder that Kuando Kubango is included in the context of the priorities for socioeconomic development, based on instructions from the founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party.

2909

CSO: 3442/1

## ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF KALANDULA MUNICIPALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The municipality of Kalandula, in Malange Province, covers an area of 820 square kilometers, and is nearly 85 kilometers from the provincial headquarters. It has almost 114,000 inhabitants, distributed in five communes, namely, Kota, Kual, Kinge, Kateco Kangola and, finally, the headquarters.

According to the municipal commissar, 95 percent of the population consists of peasants, understandably engaged in agricultural production; hence agriculture is the fundamental basis for the municipality's development.

In this connection, besides the isolated small farmers and peasants, 22 peasant associations of the first and second levels have been formed throughout the municipality, and the formation of an additional 22 associations is in the embryonic phase. They are growing the widest variety of farm products, with the greatest emphasis on raising corn, cassava, peanuts, sweet and white potatoes, beans, yams, squash and green vegetables.

With regard to the marketing process in the countryside, over 480 tons of different agricultural products have already been marketed this season. However, according to the municipal commissar, the lack of certain items in great demand among the peasants has to some extent hampered the attainment of more significant indexes.

After pointing out that the construction of a district for the members of the party's Municipal Committee, as well as another 76 schools, is under way, Joaquim Marta noted that extensive work is being done among the municipal agencies aimed at creating small farms for the workers' own consumption.

In the realm of the health situation, the municipality has 18 medical stations throughout its entire area, staffed by public health promoters.

As for the supply of foodstuffs and industrial items, it is carried out through the Municipal Internal Trade Delegation, which has for this purpose nine commercial establishments, two of which are located in the municipal headquarters.

In the transportation sector, the municipality has a base of the Public Transportation Enterprise (ETP), equipped with a fleet of 10 IFA make trucks, five of which now have accounts with the offices, which guarantee the operational status of seven lines to carry freight and passengers, specifically, to Quinge, Kateco-Kuale, Amaral, Kaxito and Kapele.

The individual in charge of the aforementioned base, Fonseca Mbuta, stressed the fact that, during the first half-year, the fleet carried over 6,000 passengers, representing a sum of 2.53 million kwanzas.

However, Fonseca Mbuta added that, in view of the marketing campaign that is being carried out in the countryside, the base has been expanded with eight more vehicles which are taking part in the removal of products from the rural area to the urban area.

On the other hand, the municipal delegate for transportation said that it is anticipated that the base will soon be expanded in all its sectors, to better meet the demand from the people and both government and party entities.

In the educational area, the municipality is struggling with a lack of instructors. Kalandula has 242 educational establishments on the first and second levels, some of which are suffering from a lack of teachers.

During the last school year, 31,318 students were enrolled, but only 20,689 of them reached the end of the term.

Dealing with the teacher shortage that is being experienced, at the initiative of the Municipal Education Delegation, all students who have passed the sixth grade will spend a period of 2 years studying to teach in schools on the first level.

In the cultural realm, the municipality has a Culture Delegation which operates in keeping with the facilities at its disposal during this embryonic phase.

There are in the municipality four amateur marimba groups, two batuque [Afro-Brazilian] groups and a recreation center where the workers may spend their leisure time, in addition to the People's Cultural Agency.

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CSO: 3442/1



## LABOR MINISTER SPEAKS AT OPENING OF WORK ECONOMICS COURSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 pp 2, 3

[Text] To ensure full employment, it does not suffice to have correspondence between the volume of the available work force and the number of jobs in existence. It is essential that the available work force correspond to the features of the work force required for the existing jobs, not only in quantity, but basically in quality. This is a proposition contained in the speech delivered by the minister of labor and social security, Horacio Braz da Silva, at the opening of the first intermediate course in work economics, which began on Monday in Luanda and from which we have taken some (adjusted) excerpts that we deem important.

"The People's Republic of Angola, with nearly 9 million inhabitants, although it has an active population estimated at about 3.5 million, according to the data held by UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], has only 621,321 working in the 3,536 organized enterprises; from which one concludes that over four fifths are distributed among peasants and unorganized sectors of the economy. Of the 621,321 controlled workers, nearly 35 have no schooling, almost 45 percent have only a fourth grade education and under two per thousand have taken the intermediate or higher course. On the other hand, nearly 70 percent are in the 18 to 35 year age bracket.

"Now the presence of a national work force with little schooling and a meager capacity for adapting to and modernizing for scientific and technical progress, insofar as the more experienced work force (between the ages of 40 and 50) is concerned, is a factor precluding occupational improvement and the learning of new methods for organizing production. On the other hand, the fact that the vast majority of the active population is between 18 and 35 years of age, lacking the necessary occupational and scientific and technical training, means that there is no accumulation of first-rate occupational experience and a lack of knowledge and ability for executing the work process, with resultant low production and productivity rates.

"Based on this reality, although the General Labor Law guarantees every citizen of working age, that is, between 14 and 60 years old, the right to work, that right can only be effectively ensured by the full employment of the active



population; in other words, through planned action coordinated between the development of the productive forces and the general occupational training and improvement in the occupational qualifications of the available human resources.

"Therefore, to ensure full employment, it does not suffice to have correspondence between the volume of the available work force and the number of jobs in existence. It is essential that the available work force correspond to the features of the work force required for the existing jobs, not only in quantity, but basically in quality.

"Hence, the raising of the worker's occupational and scientific and technical qualifications and, to a greater extent, his specialization, constitute the preponderant factor for full employment and resultant streamlining of the work force; because it is a deciding factor for raising production and productivity and a resultant reduction in the human resources required for a particular installed capacity.

"We conclude that the enhancement of the work force's occupational and scientific and technical qualifications is the necessary requisite for the production of greater wealth and a resulting economic and social development for the country.

"From this standpoint, it is imperative that we develop a labor policy aimed at giving priority to investments in the occupational training of human resources over all other activities of a socioeconomic type; subordinating it, in a planned, coordinated fashion, to the socioeconomic development plans to meet the material and spiritual needs of the society.

"And to begin with, we call for all the available capacities in the different sectors of the economy to be applied to the mobilization, reinforcement and consolidation of the 69 occupational training centers scattered throughout the country; both by transferring their best cadres to the tasks of planning and managing the occupational training centers in the case of some, and for their preparation as trainers in the case of others; and also by giving priority, in the potential international funds, to the equipment and documentation essential for the cadre training activity, which are regarded as a deciding factor and hence a priority over all others.

"However, we admit that the materialization of this is possible only on the basis of balanced information in each phase of socioeconomic development, between the employed work force and the existing jobs, and between the training requirements and the available human resources. Now we are all well aware of the difficulties that have occurred to date in all sectors of the economy, and in preparing the plans for the work force and wages ( a necessary requisite for planned training), owing to the lack of a base: which is the personnel roster of each enterprise, economically balanced with the installed capacity.

## The Work Force Plans and the Weakness of the Human Resources Organs

"It was also noted on the occasion of the Second National Meeting on Human Resources that this lack of capacity is a result of the weakness of the human resources organs of the central agencies and the lack thereof in the local agencies and enterprises.

"From what has been said, it is concluded that the starting point must be the creation and consolidation of organs for managing human resources which, in close cooperation with a suitable enterprise management, will ensure the necessary information, the planning of measures and the action that will make it possible, over the medium and long term, to establish the harmonious development of the productive forces, that is, the proper relationship between the existing resources and the needs of the national economy.

### A New Phase

"With the opening of the First Intermediate Course in Work Economics, we start a new phase in the pursuit of the goals that we have just set forth. We call it a new phase because the first one, which took place during the past 3 years (during which we trained 535 basic technicians), proved to us that only the intermediate training (as a minimum) of technicians specializing in labor areas will be able to ensure (and still over the long term) a suitable management of the human resources on the national level.

"As a start in this new phase, an attempt is being made to give priority to the training of work economics cadres for the state's central and local agencies and for the priority enterprises, whose imperative requirements, at the rate of only three intermediate cadres per agency and one per priority enterprise, still reach the sizable number of 1,500, not counting the more urgent needs of the Ministry of Labor, as an organ directing work activity.

"However, our current capacity does not exceed 200 students per year, the first graduating class of whom will not emerge until 1987. This means that by 1990 we shall, at best, have only 320 intermediate technicians in work economics; in other words, meeting only 20 percent of the prime necessities.

"By way of prospects, if we want the priority sectors of the economy to make optimal use of the work force by the end of 1990, it is essential that we resort to training human resources managers abroad to a larger extent than the propaganda for training at home calls for.

"However, if we want to be more ambitious and plan the minimal requirements in the form of intermediate technicians to manage human resources, for all the existing enterprises, we would have figures on the order of 3,500; a number that we would not attain until 43 years from now, with only this center of work studies available.

"So, we must state that the Ministry of Labor has undertaken the opening another center with the same capacity in Benguela Province, which will take

place in early 1985. For reasons relating to the gaining of experience and the shortage of instructors, as well as the need to cope with the necessity for short-term training of basic technicians to cover the 3,500 enterprises over the medium term, during the next few years we shall not succeed in organizing production, streamlining the work force or raising production and productivity.

"We shall only manage to satisfactorily balance the real work force requirements of each enterprise (without introducing production standards for every job) and the available training capacities.

#### Acquisition of Technology and Social Welfare

"Because this struggle of peoples against obscurantism and underdevelopment through the conquest of socioeconomic welfare can succeed only with the acquisition of technology capable of transmitting the scientific and technical knowledge that will enable us to process our raw materials and embark upon economic and social development, we realize that the national effort for the building of infrastructures will not suffice.

"We are not at all satisfied to put up walls and appoint directors for our occupational training centers. We are aware that this would be only a thwarted act unless we learn to plan and manage new centers, and unless we procure the trainers and the technological equipment whereby the instructors convey their knowledge.

"It is essential that the international agencies represented by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization assume their historic responsibility toward mankind, through concrete measures for the transmission of the universal technology that should be placed in the service of the development of all peoples. And we, as one of the newest nations in the world, expect our share."

2909

CSO: 3442/1

## BRIEFS

NEW HUILA MPLA-PC MEMBERS--Yesterday, new members of the Huila Provincial Committee [PC] of the MPLA-Labor Party were elected at the end of a special meeting of that leading agency of the party. Thus, Joao Viany and Jaime Cacimbo Kaviau were made acting members of that party Provincial Committee, replacing Jorge Antunes and Daniel N'Dala, one of whom has been transferred to another province and the other outside the country to take a course. A press release distributed on the occasion states that Joao Viany, up until now an alternate member of the party's Provincial Committee in Huila, will start serving as coordinator of the Department for the Productive Sector, thereby succeeding Rocha Santos, who left for health reasons. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 3] 2909

TRANSPORT MINISTER IN HUILA--The minister of transport and communications, Bernardo de Sousa, has been in Lubango since Tuesday morning for a working visit to Huila. The minister has a program including visits to certain municipalities and to enterprises of the sector that he directs, as well as work meetings, so as once again to attempt to solve the main problems besetting the region. It should be noted that this is Bernardo de Sousa's second trip to Huila since he assumed office. He made the first one in March of this year, when he met with the party's Executive Commission and the Commission for Support to the War Situation. It is also noteworthy that the authorities of Huila Province have complained of the lack of transportation to back the marketing under way in the province; which could upset this agricultural year, combined with the shortage of products for barter with the peasants. This year, it is planned to purchase nearly 25,000 tons of farm products from the peasants, prominent among which is corn. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 3] 2909

LENGUE RANCH REHABILITATION--ANGOP has learned from a reliable source that the inadequacy of the work force and of material facilities is the leading factor affecting the development of the Lengue Ranch, in the silver region (Cabinda Province), with 1,700 hectares of coffee. The ranch, where the rehabilitation work began in July of last year, has only 55 workers, who harvested 800 kilograms of coffee berries this year. According to data obtained from its management, the ranch, abandoned since 1974, attained production of 600 tons of coffee per year, ensured by a force of 1,500 workers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3442/1

## BRIEFS

EEC PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT LOAN-Luxembourg--the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Economic Community's (EEC) long term financing institution, made a loan of \$14.4 million, i.e., 5.76 million CFA fr to Benin as partial financing for the exploitation of an offshore oil deposit, the EIB announced last Thursday in Luxembourg. This amount is to serve to determine better the extent of the reserves of the Seme oil deposit, 15 km off the Benin coast, and to step up exploitation, begun in 1981. Out of the total loan, which spans a 10 year period, \$10.8 million are granted at a rate of 10.7 percent and \$3.6 million at a conditional interest rate (1 percent to begin with, and 7 percent once a certain level of production is reached). This loan is made in the context of the second Lome convention, a cooperation agreement that links the EEC with 64 ACP [Africa, the Caribbean, the countries of the Pacific] countries. [Text] [Cotonou EHZU in French 3 Aug 84 p 3] 9824

DAM BURST--Cotonou, 25 Sep (AFP)--Torrential rain burst a dam in northern Benin last night, releasing 50,000 cubic meters (65,000 cubic yards) of water which swept away all in its path, reports reaching here said today. There was no immediate word of casualties, but 8,000 people live in the vicinity of the dam at Attagana, 17 kilometers (10 miles) north of the town of Parakou. The dam was built in 1971 and water from the reservoir has played an important role in developing the economy of the region, including crop growing, livestock grazing and fisheries. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 25 Sep 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/49

BRIEFS

SOVIET VESSEL--The Soviet vessel "Admiral Yumatchev," in charge of re-supplying submarines, made an official call at Mindelo and Praia, in the context of the good relations which the Soviet Union maintains with the republic. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Aug 84 p 16] 9294

CSO: 3419/27



COMORAN PRESIDENT SWORN IN

EA062036 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Speech by Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane at swearing-in ceremony in Bandar Essalam on 5 October--recorded]

[Text] Mr President of the Supreme Court, honourable guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear compatriots: By our decision to call me on 30 September 1984 to the Presidency of our country, which we all love, you have greatly honoured me. But you have also entrusted to me a big and heavy responsibility at a time when the world is hit by socioeconomic and political difficulties which threaten all peoples. It is also a very heavy responsibility when one has to find a way to ensure peace, especially when it is a question of safeguarding the right to freedom of each one of you.

It is again a heavy task when one thinks that the hope of everyone lies [words indistinct] in the situation which we all know and which cannot be (?blamed) on anyone. Our sovereign people, with a sense of profound attachment, did not hesitate to assume their responsibility by entrusting once again their destiny to me. Dear compatriots, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to share with you my present feelings. Throughout my life, I have had before me an ideal of my country. The sentiments which I expressed previously, particularly during the election campaign, were sentiments of joy, happiness, fraternity, and the confidence you showed to me in the true patriotism of you all. Believe me, I am very touched by it and thank you for all the confidence in me which you showed.

My task is immense and you all know that, [word indistinct] it is very difficult but the results obtained during the past 6 years at the national and international levels constitute for us a legitimate satisfaction. These (?results) were the fruits of our mutual understanding [words indistinct]. I have always made an appeal to you and you have given a positive reply. In fact, the image acquired by our country in the world is quite (?appreciable) [words indistinct].

We are muslims and our religion constitutes our strength: Allah is great. In fact, (?what would be) Comoros without stability and peace? That is all I have always understood, and I have always tried my best to promote these two necessary conditions for progress.



By electing me for the second time to the presidency of the republic, you are asking me to continue the national construction work already undertaken. I am persuaded and even positive that I will do my best to contribute to the realization of our objective, the best future of our country. I sincerely thank each one of you for the support given to me during my first mandate. To a person who is concerned with the satisfactory achievement [words indistinct] such support is a precious comfort.

I would also like to thank in advance all those who will deploy their energy and the same creative [word indistinct] at the service of our people to show, as it were, their constant attachment to these ideals. The personal involvement, the willingness to serve one's country before anything else must be demonstrated in a concrete form in daily behavior within society, in one's efforts to work (?contributing) to the harmonious evolution of our young nation. I therefore make a sincere and fraternal appeal to all of you, my dear compatriots, so that each one of us understands that it is not a question of changing the boat but rather of changing our mentality in adopting a new spirit and new methods of working.

To all of you, cadres, I wish to thank you for all the sacrifices and consistent efforts you will deploy in the realization of your tasks, for all the past efforts deployed in ensuring that the new direction in the government's activities is positively realized, despite our economic and financial situation, which you know very well, and to which we all have to find a good and new solution.

We are classified among the less-advanced countries. This classification did not discourage us at all. On the contrary, we are currently achieving a transformation which is of great interest to the future of our children, which is not directed at any particular interest [words indistinct] but the general interest. We want Comorans to see step by step [word indistinct] of our possibilities, the cost of their life. In short, life is a fight, and we have to understand that. As you can see, the goal is important and the process to achieve it is difficult. Everywhere in the world, people are talking about change. For us Comorans, it is a question of developing the country to the level of its time.

To become prosperous, our country must be assisted but, first of all, by its population: help from its own sons through work well done and through the clear sense of common interest--in short, through the sense of the state.

We also have to improve our relations with [words indistinct] countries with a view to enhancing cooperation. In fact, it can be observed, our intentions, our diplomatic activities, and our moderate positions on certain international problems have earned our young nation the place it deserves in the international political scene. We are and we remain friends with everyone, provided that no one interferes in our internal affairs.

The Comoran people, faithful to their traditions and to their history, will continue to fight strongly to foil any plot, wherever it comes from, to safeguard peace and security for all, and to build a new world in which friendship will reign.

I am convinced that if we unite closely we will win, despite our numerous difficulties, the fight to integrate the Comoran Island of Mayotte into the natural national territory. The friendship which unites us with France is (?good) but at the same time very deceptive. Our state must not be Balkanized and (?torn) apart.

Some of our children talk very often about democracy. Well, our public institutions can look into it and carry out their task to realize and further continue our democracy. The government assumes the executive power, the Federal Assembly, the legislative power, and the legal system, justice. In our life, the three organs are necessary [words indistinct]. Some people find difficulties but we cannot do anything about it. The situation is that it should be so. We have all chosen our way in total independence and freedom. We have made our choice [words indistinct] to promote our development. But what is important, especially for us, is to know how to develop relations between the authorities and the people to stand on our own two feet. [sentence indistinct]

To conclude, Mr President of the Supreme Court, representatives of the judiciary: in accordance with the constitutional clause and notably in its article 16 [word indistinct], before God the almighty and before my Comoran compatriots, I swear, and dedicate myself [words indistinct].

CSO: 3419/47

## COCOA PRODUCERS ALLIANCE MEETS IN ACCRA

AB060730 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Ghana has called on the Cocoa Producers Alliance to fight for a new cocoa agreement which should contain remunerative pricing levels capable of meeting the legitimate rights and aspirations of producer countries. The call was made by the Provisional National Defense Council coordinating secretary, Mr P. V. Obeng, at the formal opening of the ministerial meeting of the alliance in Accra yesterday. To be able to achieve this, he urged the delegates to come out with a strategy which will induce consuming countries to demonstrate their political good will beyond the mere level of agreeing to negotiate.

Mr Obeng drew the attention of member countries to the need to maintain a balanced relationship between the price objectives of the international cocoa agreement and the means provided for achieving these objectives. This is because if adequate means are not provided for the maintenance of prices within the agreed price range, the price objectives will have no meaning as a tool of achieving the desired price stabilization. Mr Obeng assured members of Ghana's commitment to true international cooperation especially in the areas of commodity trade development since it forms a major area where the international community can demonstrate in a practical way the implementation of the new economic order to correct the long standing inadequate remuneration for the toils of millions of farmers in the developing countries. He was of the view that the conference will provide delegates with the opportunity to review and assess in particular the progress so far made at the inconclusive session of the United Nations cocoa conference, so that a realistic and satisfactory conclusion would be reached for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers. Mr Obeng announced that Ghana will give due consideration to the amended Abidjan Charter because apart from strengthening the decision-making mechanism of the alliance, it also ensures firm commitment at the political level to such vital decisions being taken by experts of member countries at the plenary session of the alliance. He was confident that the meeting will come up with decisions that will prepare the ground for a better world cocoa economy which bears heavily the capabilities of member countries to respond to the aspirations of their people.

The leader of the Ivorian delegation, Mr Kouame (Otchoumo) stressed the need for the type of solidarity that will enable members of the alliance to come out with a concrete agreement.

CSO: 3400/57

## BRIEFS

SMUGGLED GOODS INTERCEPTED--The Brong Ahafo regional police task force has intercepted goods worth over 200,000 cedis allegedly being smuggled into the country from the Ivory Coast. The goods included ladies' blouses, plastic sandals, bales of headkerchiefs, flour, soap, ballpoint pens and confectioneries. According to Chief Inspector Emmanuel Kwabena Antwi who led the operation, a Bedford vehicle was intercepted near Wenchi at midnight. The vehicle was found to be loaded with imported goods, but all the passengers denied ownership of the goods. Chief Inspector Antwi said the driver of the vehicle together with the passengers were taken to the Wenchi police station, but the driver managed to escape. In another operation, the task force intercepted a Datsun taxicab carrying pieces of textiles. Other items in the care were condensed milk, margarine and soap. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/49

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FRG GROUP LEASOMED

Conakry HOROYA in French 25 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Col Lansana Conte, the president of the republic, received a visit on 24 September from Joseph Franz Plotz, president and director general of the West German company group LEASOMED, who was accompanied by Capt Fode Momo Camara, the minister of international cooperation.

The West German delegation, which has been in our country since 20 September, has had working sessions with the Ministries of International Cooperation, Health, and Agriculture, in the course of which it was provided with detailed information on the priority concerns of the Guinean Government in terms of health and agriculture.

During the courtesy visit made to the chief of state, Roger Heinemann, director general of the international division of the group and its spokesman, expressed the appreciation of the delegation for the hospitable reception it has received.

During our visit, he said, we have met with understanding and have noted at the same time the graciousness of the people and the desire of the authorities to bring about a qualitative change in their lives. That has led us to decide to establish, in cooperation with the Guinean Government, a company which will contribute to developing cooperative relations between Germany and Guinea.

Thanking the West German delegation for having shown an interest in the priority concerns of the Guinean Government, the president of the republic indicated that the advent of the Second Republic meant at the same time the end of 26 years of a regime of dictatorship and misery and the establishment of a program for the promotion of welfare, progress, and freedom for the people of Guinea.

Col Lansana Conte, the chief of state, emphasized that in Guinea private companies, individual persons and groups displaying good will, and governments and other representatives of foreign countries will always meet with understanding and a desire to promote the bonds of friendship and relationships of cooperation in the service of peace and security in the world.

5170

CSO: 3419/37

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF UN VISIT

Conakry HOROYA in French 25 Sep 84 pp 2, 3

[Interview with Capt Facine Toure, minister of foreign affairs, before his departure for New York to attend the UN General Assembly, by Ibrahima Khalil Diare on 22 September; place not specified]

[Text] Capt Facine Toure, member of the CMRN [Military Committee of National Recovery] and minister of foreign affairs, left on 23 September for New York at the head of the Guinean delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. It should be said at once that this mission is of considerable importance, as it is the first opportunity provided to the new Guinean government to make itself heard at the world tribunal of nations, following the historic event of 3 April 1984 [military coup]. As the minister said during this interview which he granted us on 22 September, the new voice of Guinea which will make itself heard is dedicated to peace, concord, and solidarity with those who are fighting for their freedom. In the strictly Guinean context the new Guinean diplomacy emphasizes development.

[Question] At this time when you are preparing to participate in the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, could you identify for our readers the main features of the new diplomacy of Guinea, based, of course, on the declaration of general policy of the CMRN?

[Answer] The historic undertaking of 3 April assigned to itself two fundamental objectives: building a state based on law and the establishment of an era of social and human development, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the establishment, consolidation, and development of relationships of friendship, mutual understanding, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation with all countries that love liberty, justice, and peace. For the rest, through the reaffirmation of its support for the noble ideals of liberty, justice, and peace, the government of the Second Republic intends to participate in international affairs in a responsible way, in addition to providing unconditional support for and active solidarity with all just causes, both by an active contribution to safeguarding peace and security in the world, an ideal framework for all development.



After a quarter of a century of the abuse of our national sovereignty and the systematic violation of individual freedoms and rights by the former regime, which excluded any possibility of the harmonious and balanced development of Guinea, as well as development allowing the complete self-realization of the ordinary citizen, the only alternative available to the Military Committee of National Recovery and to the government of the Second Republic was the choice of a policy of development, reflecting the legitimate aspirations to happiness of the Guinean people.

From that point on Guinean diplomacy, as the principal instrument for the achievement of the objectives of our foreign policy, has sought to act as a diplomacy of development.

From this point of view the encouragement of cooperation for development has become one of the essential functions of Guinean diplomacy, which we consider an instrument of support for the policy of national development. That is, we will constantly be concerned to evaluate the impact of our diplomacy on national development.

In this regard the need for long, medium, and short-term planning of our foreign policy should be a principle which will make it possible to list the objectives of the different development plans as tasks assigned to our diplomatic missions.

[Question] Recently, the mass media, in both print and electronic forms, has discussed the restructuring of the United Nations, in order to make it, not so much a forum where pious wishes and sterile motions are discussed, but rather as an effective instrument in the service of the international community. What is your opinion on this subject?

[Answer] Like other countries of the Third World, with which our government shares a community of ideals and hopes, the government of the Second Republic considers that, in order to allow the UN to achieve the noble objectives which were the foundations of its establishment, it will be necessary to make its structures and its manner of functioning fit in with the demands for a rapid evolution of international relations. In particular, there has been a substantial increase in the number of member states, made up of young countries, whose emergence into international life calls for a new approach in the appreciation of the great problems which have been raised before the United Nations. In effect, to allow the United Nations to play its role fully as the guardian of the peace, it would be appropriate to undertake a revision of the UN Charter. The intolerable right of the veto provides a good example of the anachronistic nature of some provisions of the Charter.

To make the United Nations into an instrument in the service of peace, development, and cooperation, the great powers should display political realism by agreeing to the revision of the Charter.

[Question] The nonaligned countries have been fighting for 20 years for international economic justice and for a new economic and cultural order. What is the attitude of your delegation regarding this movement?

[Answer] We have already remarked that development simultaneously has national and international dimensions. The claim for a new economic and cultural order



is the corollary to the right of development, which is recognized for all peoples. In this connection it would be appropriate to note that, whatever the praiseworthy and determined efforts made by a state in terms of national development, the inequality which characterizes the system of international economic relations is of such nature as to provide little comfort for the development process. For you surely know that the dialogue between the developing nations and the developed countries, since the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations on raw materials and development, and other forums have raised the same point as well, has not encouraged any real political will on the part of the developed countries to take action.

You can understand that this situation is hardly propitious for the harmonious and balanced development of the younger nations and is not of sure nature as to consolidate international peace and security.

In view of this situation, the encouragement of cooperative relations among the developing nations is an imperative need which should permit the consolidation of their capacities for negotiations with the developed countries and allow the emergence of new principles which will take their community of interests into consideration.

[Question] Colonialism is still alive in Africa! What efforts do you intend to make at the UN for the liberation of Namibia and against apartheid in South Africa?

[Answer] Faithful to its fundamental political choices of true liberty, democracy, and social and human development, the Military Committee of National Recovery extends its unconditional support and active solidarity to all just causes in the world.

The duty to provide assistance and support for the liberation movements in Africa has double significance for the government, as a result of the fact that it can be derived from the objectives which the Charter of the United Nations accepts, on the one hand, and the destiny in solidarity of the African people.

In this regard you will understand that the efforts made by our country within the United Nations will tend to sensitize the other member states to a greater extent, in particular the Western countries, with regard to the need for the rapid liquidation of these last bastions of colonialism. In short, everything which involves an appreciable contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world, and which would provide a guarantee for the future, harmonious coexistence of whites and blacks who inhabit this part of Africa.

Our delegation will also work to clarify further the content of the various resolutions and motions, in such a way as to strengthen as much as possible the diplomatic position of the national liberation movements.

[Question] The so-called great powers accuse each other of preparing for nuclear war. The problem of peace and international security concerns all nations. What contribution does Guinea plan to make to the UN, in order to preserve peace and promote international security to benefit all peoples?

[Answer] Among the fundamental objectives which the United Nations has adopted for itself, priority is given to the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Article 4 of the Charter, which defines the conditions for entry into the UN, obliges member states to shape their international conduct in conformity with the objectives stated in Article 1, as follows:

"1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

"2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

"3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

"4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends."

It clearly appears that the problems of peace and security in the world have a social and human, and even historic dimension, to the extent that this dimension is the basis of the survival of humanity as much as of the fulfillment of man.

It raises the question of the general obligation of member states to take action to achieve the objectives contained in Article 1 of the UN Charter, through the preservation of peace and security in the world, which is its essential condition.

The particular responsibility which pertains to the great powers in the area of maintaining international peace and security imposes on them the observation of international conduct in accordance with law and ethical behavior.

Today the great majority of member states of the UN are forced to note with regret that great power rivalries are dangerously threatening world equilibrium. That is what is not in accordance with the spirit of their particular responsibilities, which, however, confer on them a privileged position within the United Nations.

Like the delegations of other countries which are working for the establishment of a climate of detente and peace in the world, the Guinean Delegation will note in particular that the scrupulous respect for the principles mentioned in Article 2 of the Charter will ensure the equilibrium of the organization.

[Question] With your permission, let us return to your ministry in Conakry. What measures do you intend to take to adapt the department to the dynamics of the new diplomatic strategy?

[Answer] The orientation of our foreign policy, to all appearances, calls for restructuring the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a judicious choice of personnel, which should make it possible to achieve the objectives assigned to our diplomacy.

Taking into account our desire to diversify our relations with the rest of the world, we foresee putting in place an operational structure, both in the ministry, as well as in our diplomatic missions, which will make it possible to evaluate the impact of Guinean diplomacy on national development.

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CSO: 3419/37

## MEETING TO STUDY COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH BRAZIL

Conakry HOROYA in French 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] To arrange for implementing cooperation agreements signed with Brazil, a working session was held on 19 September at the Palace of the Nations under the chairmanship of Capt Baoro Conde, minister of plan and statistics.

This meeting included officials from the Central Bureau of Project Studies and representatives of different government ministries.

At the beginning of the meeting the minister of plan and statistics announced the purpose of the session, which consisted of preparing a list at the ministerial level of the projects in which Brazil is involved, in the framework of its assistance program, and to harmonize the activities related thereto to achieve more efficiency and speed in carrying them out.

During the discussions at the meeting, which were led by Cheick Moussa Fofana, an expert in the Central Bureau of Project Studies, in the Office of the President, several questions were raised.

Among other subjects these questions involved the analysis of the documents prepared at the time of the first meetings with Brazilian experts, beginning on 12 July when a Guinean delegation went to Brazil.

These documents concerned the signature of a credit agreement for \$3,570,000, the provision of 50 buses, and a line of credit whose total will be equivalent to the real cost of the projects and activities to be determined by the experts of the two countries.

In the information and tourism area Brazil is offering its services for the installation of a 35 KW [Kilowatt] radio transmitter and television relay transmitters to cover Basse, Moyenne, and Haute Guinea. The equipment of television studios with cameras, color television and movie equipment of the PAL, SECAM, and SECAM-PAL systems [types of television systems], the construction of a television studio, and the equipment of the future AGP [Guinean Press Agency] building are also listed in the document covering assistance projects, as is the construction of hotels and centers for tourism.

Arrangements for the award of scholarships have been successfully negotiated with Brazil in the fields of transportation, agriculture, animal husbandry, infrastructure, information, and university and graduate studies.

Brazil is also proposing to build sports installations, including a stadium for a range of sporting activities, with seating capacity for 85,000 persons.

In the course of this working session held in anticipation of the forthcoming visit of a Brazilian delegation to Conakry this month, documents were prepared to deal with the various questions likely to come up.

Technical files were prepared. They concern the projects identified by the Brazilian Government, private bodies, and financial institutions in preparation for discussions with various Guinean bodies.

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CSO: 3419/37

## BRIEFS

EQUIPMENT FOR HYDROELECTRIC STATION--On 20 September Capt Fode Momo Camara, minister of international cooperation, received delivery of equipment and machinery from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the construction of a hydroelectric station at the the "Kim Il Sung" Agronomical Research Center in Kilissi, Kindia Region. The small but cordial ceremony for the reception of the equipment was held in the port of Conakry. It marked the arrival of the "SS Mounueuk," which transported the equipment. Also present at the ceremony were Kim Kye Nyeun, vice president of the Korean Agricultural Committee, and Kim Djin Ki, DPRK ambassador in Conakry. This friendly act of the Korean people toward the Guinean people is a matter worth noting in the framework of Korean-Guinean cooperation. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 22 Sep 84 p 3] 5170

CSO: 3419/37

IVORIAN DAILY REVIEWS VISIT OF UK TRANSPORT MINISTER

AB051247 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The cooperation between Ivory Coast and Great Britain is going to be reactivated particularly in the field of transportation. In any case, this is the feeling resulting from Mrs Lynda Chalker's, British minister of state for transport, visit to our country from 1 to 4 October at the head of a delegation of about five persons, including Mr Wilson, British ambassador to Ivory Coast. Before leaving, the delegation was received yesterday afternoon by President Denise, who is acting for the president of the republic.

During their visit, Mrs Chalker and the members of her delegation had very fruitful contacts which enabled them to become informed about our country's achievements and projects, as well as about the nature and magnitude of its needs in the field of transportation. The mission showed interest in most of the projects presented to it and promised--before leaving Abidjan yesterday evening--to ensure that Britain and competent private British enterprises take part in their realization and financing. The projects particularly concern the equipment and rehabilitation of airport infrastructures and the organization of road transportation in Abidjan and certain towns in the interior of the country. British assistance could also be useful in the construction of a new international airport in Abidjan.

At a press conference given at Hotel Ivoire shortly before leaving Abidjan yesterday evening, Mrs Chalker remarked that she could not give any precise indications concerning her country's decisions about all the projects presented to it, but that the government will endeavor to find solutions and answers to some of these needs. She also promised to see to it that private British enterprises become more interested in the Ivorian and African markets.

CSO: 3419/58



## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

RICE IMPORTS REDUCED--The importation of rice has been reduced from 450,000 metric tons in 1983 to 280 tons this year. As a result, Ivory Coast will spend this year only 28 billion CFA francs instead of 44 billion for the importation of rice. Commerce Minister Nicolas Kouandi Angbe, who made this decision, indicated during the interview he granted us that this considerable reduction of imports was fully justified if we compare the real needs of the people to the stock of rice existing in the country. Besides, this reduction will help to encourage the local production and sale of rice. [Excerpt]  
[AB091741 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Oct 84 p 1]

CSO: 3419/45

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID IN TV EXPANSION--A four-man technical team from the Japan International Cooperation Agency is in the country in connection with a government request to the Japanese Government for technical assistance to the Liberia Broadcasting television expansion project. The team will hold discussions with the authorities of the Liberia Broadcasting System [LBS] and the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation during their stay in the country. Yesterday the team called on Information Minister Alhaji Kromah to acquaint him with its mission to Liberia. Minister Kromah said the Liberian Government considers the LBS educational television plan an important part of government's efforts to stimulate the Liberian people toward national development. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Sep 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/49

## BRIEFS

**BELGIAN AIRLINE TO LINK BRUSSELS, BAMAKO**--Bamako will soon be linked to Brussels by a weekly flight service by Sabena, the Belgian airline. In fact, following successful negotiations between the Malian authorities and the representatives of the Belgian airline, Sabena, regular Brussels-Bamako-Brussels flight services have been authorized. The new Sabena representative in Mali, Mr (De Wilde), arrived in Bamako last Saturday. The inaugural flight by the company is scheduled for 2 November 1984. [Excerpt] [AB101825 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84]

**FRENCH WATER, AGRICULTURAL FINANCING**--On Saturday 18 August at 9 am at the International Cooperation general headquarters, the signing ceremony for a series of financing agreements between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the French Republic was held. The agreements which come to a total of CFA Fr 416 million are as follows: the draft financing agreement relative to the Timbuktu water supply, for 25 million CFA fr.; the draft financing agreement relative to support for agronomic research; the establishment of a program of research on the interrelations of water, soil and plants (1st section) for 65 million CFA fr. The draft financing agreement relative to the Dire wheat operation (4th section) for 76 million CFA fr. The draft financing agreement relative to the reorganization of peanut production (ODIPAC) [Office for the Integrated Development of Peanut and Grain Production] for 250 million CFA fr. The various agreements were signed: for Mali, by Bassary Toure, assistant general manager for international cooperation; for France, by Rene J. Garnaud, interim head of the Mission for Aid and Cooperation. Both were assisted by their close co-workers. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 20 Aug 84 p 3] 9824

**NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURAL AID**--On Friday 7 August 1984 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation an agreement was reached according to the terms of which the royal government of the Netherlands is making a gift of 11 million Dutch florins, i.e., approximately 1.435 billion CFA fr, to the government of the Republic of Mali. The gift is earmarked for the purchase of fertilizer to increase agricultural production, and will be available before 31 December 1984. In addition to this gift for the purchase of fertilizer, either in the Netherlands or in a Third World country, it may be recalled that the royal government of the Netherlands has a significant part in the Niger office project. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 10 Aug 84 p 3] 9824

SUBSIDIES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, ATTAIN SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Port-Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Aug 84 p 7

[Article: "Food Production: New Incentives to Achieve Self-Sufficiency"]

[Text] Aware of the incidence of agricultural price policies on the poor results achieved in this sector, and of the part that government marketing organizations can play in implementing these policies, the Ministry of Agriculture has drawn up a program of subsidies and cash incentives for agricultural and livestock production in 1984-1985.

Millions of rupees will be needed to continue subsidies, and more millions to introduce cash incentives, the goal being essentially to achieve food self-sufficiency in Mauritius, so that the products involved will reach the consumers' tables at a reasonable price. The program, which pinpoints the difficulties experienced by some sectors, contains several suggestions conducive to an increase in agricultural production and a revival of livestock farming, i.e. increased milk and meat production.

Subsidies Continued

From November 1982 to July 1984, government subsidies to potato producers amounted to Rs 23.5 million. Now that the country has achieved self-sufficiency in this field, the government is turning to other crops. However, the government will not stop subsidizing potato production, as the present harvest is in progress and such a measure will cause retail prices to rise.

Besides, it is not advisable to discontinue these subsidies, since production and yields per acre have increased and since a campaign will soon be launched to promote potato consumption. The government therefore decided to continue these subsidies, so that the present price of potatoes will remain at Rs 1.25 per half kilogram.

Potatoes sell for RS 7.95 per kilo in Paris, Rs 7.79 per kilo in London, RS 7.27 per kilo in Brussels, and Rs 3.25 per kilo in Washington.

## New System

For these subsidies, the government must find some RS 16 million. In 1985, another system will be used. Potato subsidies will be transferred to seed potatoes, which will make it possible to maintain consumer prices at their present level.

As for corn, 1,200 tons of which were produced in 1983, 1984 production is estimated at 4,000 tons. This is due to the guaranteed price of Rs 3,750 per ton, and to the availability of high-yield seed varieties, such as the UR 22 and UR 14, which were recently approved.

Sixteen tons of seed corn were produced and stored by the Markets Office. The objective to be reached is an annual production of 15,000 tons, despite the fact that no subsidy was necessary until now. In addition, a reserve of Rs 1 million was set aside to finance cash incentives designed to encourage producers to improve their production.

## Seed Shortages

Mauritius consumes approximately 300 tons of beans per year, most of which is imported. In practice, we can achieve bean self-sufficiency. To this end, the Markets Office offers a guaranteed price per ton of Rs 12,000 for red beans and Rs 15,000 for white beans.

Note that the progress reported in production is rather satisfactory. Actually, from 5 tons in 1983, production rose to 60 tons in 1984.

The major problems encountered in intensifying production were seed availability, and the fact that the production cost is now higher than the retail price of imported beans. This cost is expected to decline progressively, as bean producers acquire experience.

In the meantime, guaranteed prices will be continued and subsidies of RS 2,000 per ton of beans (Rs 1 per half kilo) will be granted to consumers. The selling price, from the Markets Office, is Rs 6 per pound, which will result in subsidies of Rs 120,000 for 1984-1985.

## Lack of Infrastructures

As for onions, we should point out that producers appear to have mastered production methods. Yet, there is one constraint, a lack of storage infrastructures. Nevertheless, with the construction of an additional warehouse with a 2,000-ton storage capacity, the country could reach self-sufficiency around 1986.

The government is proposing to continue the present price guaranteed to producers, i.e. Rs 5,900 per ton for local varieties, and Rs 3,250 per ton for high-yield varieties. An amount of Rs 500,000 was earmarked to meet this need.

As far as garlic is concerned, it is possible to achieve self-sufficiency with an annual production of 400 tons. In the past, the non-availability of seed garlic and its high selling price were the main obstacles encountered in promoting this crop.

#### Waiting For Two Years

As far as seed availability is concerned, the Seed Production Center of Roches-Brunes has produced some 30 tons this year, and the Markets Office is proposing to buy 20 tons or so of seeds from producers at the market rate of Rs 10,000 per ton.

The government is planning to grant subsidies of Rs 4,000 per ton on the selling price of seed for the next planting campaign. The total cost of the operation will be Rs 200,000. Self-sufficiency for this product is expected to be reached around 1986.

As far as rice production is concerned, the government decided to continue growing rice, despite its high cost, in order:

- (1) to enable local producers to master production methods and to reduce imports;
- (2) to comply with the concept of food security by producing at least 6,000 tons per year, representing one month of consumption, and ultimately to enable the country to acquire the knowhow required for a significant production increase and to reduce imports.

#### Pimento, Pistachios and Saffron

At present, local producers of husked rice receive a guaranteed price of Rs 7,000-8,000 per ton, depending on quality. For paddy, the guaranteed price is Rs 4,860 per ton. These prices will be continued. The retail price of locally produced rice varies between Rs 1.50 and Rs 2.00 per pound. Subsidies to local rice producers amount to approximately Rs 1 million.

The Markets Office is now introducing a guaranteed price of Rs 4,000 per ton for pistachios. Guaranteed prices for dry pimento will be announced. Self-sufficiency is expected to be reached around 1987, with a production of 225 tons. The country is already self-sufficient for saffron.

Therefore, no financial assistance is required for pistachios, pimento and saffron.

The Rs 25 million earmarked by the Ministry of Agriculture for its accelerated agricultural and livestock-raising program will be distributed as follows:



<u>Crops</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
Potatoes . . . . .	Rs 16,000,000
Beans. . . . .	120,000
Seed garlic. . . . .	200,000
Rice . . . . .	1,000,000
Onions . . . . .	500,000
Corn . . . . .	1,000,000
Allocation to livestock farmers. . .	2,400,000
Livestock raising. . . . .	1,780,000
Animal feed. . . . .	2,000,000

#### Cash Incentives

For meat and milk, local production covers around 12 percent of the country's needs. The objective is to accelerate development in this sector so as to cover approximately 40 percent of our requirements around 1990. To achieve this objective, we must increase the country's livestock population.

To encourage small livestock farmers to keep their animals and to increase systematically the national livestock population, a cash incentive will be introduced according to the following procedure:

- (1) an allocation of Rs 300 per calf at the time of weaning;
- (2) an additional amount of Rs 300 for all calves raised for two years. If calves are not sold for meat, the country's livestock population will increase by 1,500 heads per year.
- (3) an additional allocation of Rs 500 for each heifer raised until its first insemination or having reached 2-1/2 years. The result should be an increase of 1,500 heads per year in the country's livestock population.

This program would cost approximately Rs 2.2 million. The Ministry of Agriculture is proposing to earmark an additional amount of Rs 1.78 million to help other livestock-farming sectors, including the raising of goat kids and sheep. Subsidies will be granted on the price of animal feed.

#### Doubled Subsidies

As for milk, a technical study was made. It showed that when milk production price hovers around Rs 5 per liter, small livestock farmers get approximately Rs 3.50 per liter, retail. The cost of milk production could decline (1) by reducing the feed costs and (2) by improving the milk yield per cow.

The government already granted subsidies of Rs 512 on feed concentrates for dairy cows. However, research undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture showed that using the protein contained in certain fodder crops is more economical than traditional concentrates and molasses. This protein could increase milk production by about 20 percent per cow, i.e. 2 liters per day and per cow.

The government is therefore proposing to increase subsidies to dairy cow feed from Rs 512 to Rs 1,000 per ton, and ultimately to replace traditional concentrates by the new protein. The Ministry of Agriculture is now studying the feasibility of a program that would guarantee a fair price for the milk from small livestock farms. This program will materialize through aids in addition to the incentives already granted.

9294

CSO: 3419/27

## MAURITIUS

### OPPOSITION LEADER BERENGER DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Sep 84 pp 6,7

[Interview with Paul Berenger, leader of the Mauritian Militant Movement; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) will soon be 15 years old. Does the opposition leader feel like celebrating?

[Answer] Yes, even if the situation in the country does not lend itself to celebrating. But the state of the party makes me say yes.

[Quest] What is the difference between the Paul Berenger of the anti-Alexandra demonstration and the current opposition leader?

[Answer] Basically, I have changed very little; I mean in terms of conviction and sincerity. The 15th anniversary of the party will be a chance to return to our beginnings. These beginnings are primarily Frantz Fanon, decolonization, the history of the country and its great moments of unit and the history of libertarian Marxism. The term Marxism still causes fear and sometimes rightly so. Let's say that we would like an idealistic democracy.

However, we have matured. We have been in power and understood the reality of power. We have learned a lot and, in particular, we have acquired a concern for management that has inevitably taken an important place, a place that it did not have 15 years ago. And then, there is also the way we do things, of paying more attention to the people.

We must put Alexandra's visit in the context of the times. This visit smelled strongly of neocolonialism.

[Question] Could Paul Berenger have been someone other than secretary general or leader of the MMM?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. But at one point in my life I thought about the best way to serve my country. At the time the country was deeply wounded by the community tensions of 1965 and 1968 and the threats to democracy in 1969 and 1970. That was when a new party was created with the goal of fighting for unity. What would Paul Berenger have been if not a politician? I think it would be better to ask that of someone other than Paul Berenger.

[Question] What are the reasons and motivations that keep you involved in politics today?

[Answer] I am obsessed by the unity of Mauritians and am distressed by the fragility of this unity between the various human communities in Mauritius. In addition, I am deeply democratic. These are the two primary motivations.

[Question] During your 15 years of political activity, what is the most positive thing you have done for Mauritians?

[Answer] I refuse to personalize the response. I will, therefore, speak in the name of the MMM. Our congress will primarily have an historic aspect, with which the MMM is closely linked.

I am satisfied that the MMM has prevented other 1965's and 1968's.

We were also a rampart against the dictatorship and repression in 1969 and 1970 and even more recently.

And there is the international dimension that the MMM introduced into political discussions and the popularization of non-alignment.

I should also mention activity with the unions.

Although 1969-1972 were the heroic years of the MMM, we must not forget the party's contribution to the government. We then held to a language of truth. This penchant for a policy of communication remains despite the fact that we are no longer in the government. There is the example of the activist ministers, the amount of work done, the sacrifices.

We have reinstated the dignity of Mauritius at the international level, and there was a reason why many heads of state, including Indira Gandhi, visited the island when the MMM came to power in June 1982.

On a personal level, I contributed as part of a group to revive the Mauritian economy and to explain it to the population. After years of gradually sliding toward stagnation and debt, Mauritius has changed its course.

[Question] Can Paul Berenger work as part of a group?

[Answer] Yes. But I have not been able and undoubtedly will never be able to work with incompetent people and puppets. There was a little of that in the 1983 break but there was also a lot more.

[Question] Are there misunderstandings and friction within the MMM?

[Answer] There is no friction or misunderstanding that I am aware of. The MMM is in great health on the eve of its congress.

[Question] Your adversaries are quick to criticize your authoritarianism, your intransigence, your tendency to want to hoard all the responsibilities. How much truth is there in that?

[Answer] The hysteria of the election campaign is already behind us. I leave it to my detractors of today to think of the group effort that we made in the past.

[Question] Observers that are not part of any political party criticize the opposition MMM of being systematically negative and of not suggesting anything constructive. How would you respond to this accusation?

[Answer] All you have to do is look at the facts. If the MMM is critical it is because there is reason to do so. That is true today in areas such as national unity, diplomacy, economic policy and the waste of public funds. We judge the administration very severely. Our role as the opposition party is to criticize but at the same time we make proposals and willingly participate when government activity allows us to.

So, despite the attempts at political shifts and celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery and of the arrival of the first Indian immigrants, the MMM has taken initiatives.

It is not correct to say that we ignore these celebrations. However, some have deliberately kept us aside. The same thing could happen during the important upcoming celebrations. We will act in a manner that will help our country the most.

[Question] The third Jugnauth government is coming to the end of its first year in office. What is the most positive thing it has done?

[Answer] Please excuse me if it takes me awhile, but the answer to your question does not come easily. I think that it is the joint celebration of the abolition of slavery and the arrival of the first Indian immigrants. This is a good opportunity to strengthen unity among all Mauritians.

[Question] What mistakes did you perhaps commit after 12 June 1982 that you will be very careful not to commit again?

[Answer] The mistake was to have believed in the sincerity of Boodhoo and his colleagues. The first serious clash was in August/September 1982 regarding the "Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation Bill," an item on which, however, a formal agreement had been made during the election campaign.

Boodhoo, then vice prime minister and minister of information, introduced a bill that would have increased government control over the MBC. There was then a direct confrontation between the two parliamentary groups. This shows the duplicity with which the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) had signed the joint election program.

As for my personal behavior, I perhaps should have paid more attention to certain politicians and their weaknesses. Nevertheless, I don't think that that would have changed much. Since then, the masks of the traitors have fallen and the Mauritian electorate knows what they are worth.

[Question] What have you retained and learned from the crisis of 22 March 1983?

[Answer] I learned to pay more attention to certain susceptibilities. But I particularly learned to carefully distinguish those who were sincere from those who were not.

[Question] What differentiates the financial policy of Paul Berenger from the financial policy of the minister of finance, Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo?

[Answer] He is an incompetent joker. During the election campaign I was called all sorts of names for having changed the currency basket. Today the minister bows low before the basket that was blasphemed yesterday.

For the market loan of the Euro-Asia dollar, the minister of finance was categorical after his return from a meeting of the consultative group of Paris. At that time he said that resorting to this market would not be necessary for 2 years. That is the proof that ridicule is not fatal.

There is also the Land Development Tax, the tax on hunting areas and on encampments, which only exist in theory.

Economic strategy is still basically the same. Emphasis is still placed on industrial development, tourism and agricultural diversification. But there are important nuances. We placed the accent on small businesses, cooperatives, trades and self-help. A ministry was even to have been set up for that. What do we see today? The Ministry of Cooperatives changes ministers like you would change spare tires.

There is not enough follow-through. The strategy for small businesses is done in fits and starts. This is true of the "Small Enterprise Scheme."

There is also regional cooperation, which has immense prospects for the country, considering the geopolitical advantages of Mauritius. This cooperation has lost its vigor. It seems that the government does not think about the opportunities of a regional South/South type cooperation.



The policy of truth should not be a simple political strategy, but should go to the heart of mobilization so that it occurs on solid and durable bases.

[Question] You are now closer to Sir Satcam Boolell. Do you think that one day the gap that separates you from Anerood Jugnauth, Kader Bhayat or Dev Virahsawmy can be closed?

[Answer] If I am closer to Sir Satcam today, it is solely because he is in the opposition. The future will tell if there will be a political reconciliation between the MMM and the Labor party.

I believe that Anerood Jugnauth does not have the ability to be prime minister. I hurt for my country when I see his attitude in the Taiwan affair. A chief of state cannot flee his responsibilities. Will the office end up making the man? I hope so. There is no clash between us personally. I could easily work with him again even though everything has separated us since the 1983 elections.

History will judge Bhayat. He is to a large part responsible for what happened in 1983. As for Dev Virahsawmy, may I just point out that the ultrarevolutionary Maoist of 1975/1976 is now in the company of the extreme right.

[Question] In Israel, Peres and Shamir, despite all their differences, agreed to form a government of national unity. Could this be an example for Mauritius?

[Answer] The two situations are different. Everything separates the MMM from the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD). Every day the MSM distances itself further from the MMM.

You cannot make a parallel between Israel and Mauritius. The question does not apply to Mauritius.

However, I would like to emphasize that if Israel is ungovernable, it is because of its electoral system, based on proportional representation. The Mauritian electoral system needs to be reworked. The situation in 1982 was not good. The 60-0's were no strangers to subsequent events.

If in 1983 there had not been an anti-MMM alliance, but distinct parties with the same percentage of votes, the MMM could have taken 100 percent of the seats. This element of irrationality introduces tension and anxiety in the public just as it does in politicians.

[Question] The latest philosophy is neoliberalism with its new slogans: "The minimum state," "No to the manager state," "Yes to state guarantees". Would you not agree with Guy Sorban that that is the crux of the story today?

[Answer] No, that would not be very serious. The new right regularly introduces slogans. What is more important is the cultural revolution that the Left is undergoing. Rocard has opened the way and Laurent Fabius expresses it.

As part of the 15th anniversary of the MMM we hope to reflect on the rigor of the Left and on economic management. This will be one of the challenges to meet. The others are national and cultural unity, strengthening democracy and diplomatic dignity. We will do all that to prepare for socialism in the year 2000.

[Question] Last week LE POINT had Mitterrand jokingly saying, "Don't tell France that I am a liberal, it thinks I am a socialist." Is there something true in this witticism?

[Answer] There is no similarity between Mitterrand's trajectory and mine. I believe in the strategy of the last elections, a strategy that must be adapted, allowed to mature.

[Question] What is the best thing someone can do for the Mauritian economy?

[Answer] That is hard to say since the government does not ask the Mauritian to participate. He is not told the truth. At all meetings we ask the Mauritians not to lose hope and to be patient.

[Question] In this modern socialism that you talk about, what place is there for creating new businesses and new jobs?

[Answer] Laurent Fabius this week pointed out the necessity for reconciling socialism with production. For too long socialism has been preoccupied with distribution and not enough with production. A change of attitude is necessary. In my case it is already done.

There are misunderstandings to eliminate, topics to review: the class struggle, the idea of profit. The term profit is itself still taboo. We must speak of profitability.

[Question] In Mauritius, the private sector is severely criticized by the political class despite its contribution to the country's development...

[Answer] There is development, of course. But there is still a handful of large capitalists who dominate the economic sector. With the regime's complicity, these backward bosses take advantage of shortcomings in current commercial legislation.

The private sector in Mauritius is sick. It must be modernized and more power must be given to those who have the ability and the competence.

[Question] This afternoon will you support the Mauritian XI in its game against the Samora Machel soccer players?

[Answer] No, but not for anti-patriotic reasons. I don't normally go to soccer games. That goes back to the years when Mauritian soccer had strong overtones of communalism. As for this afternoon's game, I can only say: May the best team win.

9720

CS0:3419/8

GAZA MILITARY COMMANDER ON ANTI-BANDIT OPERATIONS IN AREA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Xai-Xai (Agency)--In Gaza Province, there are no hideouts of armed bandits at present, and every day between 10 and 15 bandits are surrendering to our Armed Forces. During the next to last week of August, over 90 "matsangaissas" [armed bandits] surrendered in Gaza Province as a result of the FAM/FPLM's combative action.

The provincial military commander of Gaza, Maj Gen Fernando Matavele, granted an interview to our reporter, in which he discussed major FPLM combat action in this section of the country, marking the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the armed struggle for national liberation. He stated categorically that, by the end of this year, there will be no more armed bandits in Gaza Province.

"Even now, there are small groups of from five to six bandits threatening here and there, in search of food. There are no bandit hideouts here in Gaza. We shall celebrate the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle for national liberation with arms held high; we shall have better celebrations." The Armed Forces of Mozambique in Gaza are operating as far as Maputo Province, through Mawaia-lae and Magule. Maj Gen Fernando Matavele told our reporter that there has been a greater move to surrender among the bandits in the districts of Manjacaze, Chibuto, Chicualacuala and the locality of Ndindissa, where the bandits recently created difficult situations in the lives of the population, committing the most heinous crimes, which are well known throughout the country.

The party's second secretary and provincial military commander of Gaza, describing the fear among those criminals of the glorious Armed Forces, declared:

"A few days ago, a group of armed bandits stole the possessions of the population in the district of Manjacaze, and ordered them carted to the jungle. Along the road, an old man took the initiative and shouted: 'FRELIMO is there, FRELIMO is there!' The bandits fled, leaving the population with its possessions. After they notified us, we captured them and they are with us."

The days of the armed bandits are numbered, according to the statements made by the subject of our interview, and those who do not surrender soon, attempting to continue their harmful activities, will be judged by the people. They will not experience the magnanimous policy of clemency ordered by our party and the government.

In a talk with Armando Mapambe, an armed bandit captured by our Armed Forces in Chibuto, he claimed to have been quite surprised by our authorities, because he was expecting death after his surrender; something which did not occur. On the contrary, he is now facing prospects of joining in the activities of our country's national life.

In this connection, Fernando Matavele told DM that the bandits who surrender to the Armed Forces of Mozambique enjoy humane treatment; because they are in a transitional phase leading to their rehabilitation into social life, consistent with the specialization of each individual. Although it is very uncommon, there are some who are mechanics, domestic workers and even good family peasants.

Also last week, a member of the population captured an armed bandit in the locality of Alto Changane, in Chibuto, in the Lhanganine area, when he was attempting to threaten the populace in order to steal food. With the politico-military training that the Chibuto population is receiving the bandits are often caught and severely punished by the people.

#### Activity of 'Madjubas'

Maj Gen Fernando Matavele gave a brief account of the activity of the "madjubas," who are collaborators with the armed bandits. He claimed: "They keep watch over the passage of livestock, in addition to preparing 'sura,' a traditional beverage extracted from palm trees, for the armed bandits. The 'madjubas' tamper with weapons, making 'canhangulus' with which they threaten the population."

It is these "madjubas" who make it possible for some groups of armed bandits coming from Inhambane Province to penetrate, and they are often chased away by our forces stationed in Guija, Chokue and Chicualacuala. Recently, in the Banhine lake in Chibuto, several dozen bandits who had been threatening cooperative fishermen to steal their fish were captured.

Maj Gen Fernando Matavele assured us without reservations that, by the end of this year, there will be no more threats from armed bandits in Gaza Province.

The FPLM's activities marking the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle for national liberation in Gaza are concentrating on the complete elimination of banditry, so as to bring peace and calm to the population. Our reporter had an opportunity to hold a dialog with many armed bandits still gathered at the Chibuto military command site, with their respective equipment, including those who surrendered and those who were captured. All those contacted expressed satisfaction with the FRELIMO Party's policy of clemency.

#### Struggle Divided Into Three Phases

The combatant Fernando Matavele later explained that, "Our struggle is divided into three phases. In September 1964, we began the armed struggle for national

liberation in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete and Zambezia. The next year, the struggle failed in the provinces of Zambezia and Tete, but it was subsequently resumed and spread to the provinces of Manica and Zambezia, on 8 March 1968. In 1974, we ended the national liberation struggle and began the struggle fostered by the racist regime of Ian Smith. Now we are struggling against the armed bandits; it is a difficult struggle, but we are winning. It is no secret that our victory is due to the people's confidence in the FRELIMO Party," as that high-ranking officer of the FAM commented.

To celebrate 25 December, FPLM Day, there will be a big parade in the provincial capital of Gaza, including the Armed Forces of Mozambique, local forces, police and security forces.

Editor's Note: This interview was granted to our reporter by Maj Gen Fernando Matavele, during a trip that we made to the district of Chibuto, in connection with the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation.

2909

CSO: 3442/11



FRELIMO DELEGATE, RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE STUDENTS VISIT TASHKENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[UzTAG article: "Growing Interest"]

[Text] A group of Russian-language course attendees under the aegis of the Soviet cultural centers in the countries of tropical Africa is becoming acquainted with life in Uzbekistan. The guests visited the sights of Tashkent and met with activists from the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

In recent years in our republic as well as in other African countries the interest in studying the Russian language has grown significantly, noted Guezeimane de Ominde, representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Frelimo Central Committee. It helps us to establish direct contacts with the Soviet people and to learn more about the first country of victorious socialism. In our homeland we often meet and talk with envoys from Uzbekistan. They tell us about the important role the Russian language plays as a means of intercourse in the multinational Soviet country. Your specialists are helping the people of Mozambique to liberate themselves from many centuries of colonialism, to overcome backwardness, to improve industry and agriculture. They are providing an example of genuine proletarian internationalism. They are cooperating with us in the construction of housing and hydrotechnical installations and are teaching us to grow cotton.

We, as representatives of independent African countries, the guest from Mozambique said in conclusion, are using our stay in the USSR not only to improve our knowledge of the language, but for a profound study of the experience of the Soviet people in building socialism.

CSO: 1807/26

# NIASSA AGRICULTURAL HARVEST, MARKETING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Despite the fact that the results (in numerical terms) of the last agricultural harvest in Niassa Province have not yet been released, the fact is that, in nearly all sectors (family, private, cooperative and state), the producers categorically state that, "in the 1983-84 campaign, a corn production exceeding what had originally been anticipated, was achieved." However, the same thing did not hold true of the other crops, particularly butter beans, which suffered greatly from the results of the irregular rainfall.

Sources associated with this sector recently contacted by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE pointed out that this year, a prominent position was taken by the family farmers too, who "fully carried out the party's instructions stating that every peasant had to mobilize all his resources for the battle against hunger." Because of this, today in that province one often finds families with more than 50 bags of corn in the barn; not to mention other products, such as rice, peanuts, potatoes, barley, beans, soybeans, etc.

For example, in the district of Sanga (one of the 11 comprising Niassa), administrator Daniel Dinis Massossote evinced real optimism, stating that, "There is no doubt that, where corn is concerned, we succeeded in exceeding the expectations. All of the nearly 26,000 inhabitants cultivated, seeded and are obtaining a good crop, which might even be considered a record one, in comparison with previous years."

The district that we are discussing is one of the largest grain producers in Niassa Province. Last year, it ranked in second place after that of Lichinga. It has an area of 12,898 square kilometers, of which a large expanse is still virgin land, owing to the meager population density.

Only in recent years (with the arrival of the Mozambicans returning from asylum in Tanzania, and the entry of individuals who left reeducation camps and those evacuated from the urban areas as part of "Operation Production") has the land started to be more properly used.

## There Are Stocks for 18 Months

Discussing the reasons which led to overproduction in the agricultural campaign that has just ended, Daniel Dinis Massossote cited this action as "a result of an intense political effort that the party carried out among the population. When we were still planning the agricultural year, it was decided (and people accepted and understood it) that every family must have at least an area of no less than 3 hectares under exploitation."

Everyone went to work and now there are indications that nearly all families have food stocks capable of providing them for the next 18 months; not counting the surpluses that are sent for agricultural marketing. If beans, the predominant crop in that area, did not have a good yield, this was due only to the factor of rain, which did not fall at the normal time (between November and May).

The subject of our interview stressed: "There is nothing that the land did not produce. All the seed that was sown germinated and grew without any problems. In addition to the corn and beans, which are the leading crops, potatoes, cassava and green vegetables are produced here, and even cotton and sunflowers. If they are not grown it is only because of lack of habit on the part of the population. Therefore, as may be inferred, there is nothing sown on the land that has not been produced in this district; and furthermore, this is almost a characteristic of Niassa."

## Marketing Also Promising

Also in Sanga District, we brought up the question of agricultural marketing which, meanwhile, is now under way. In this connection, AGRICOM's [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] district delegate, Adriano Wachila, told our newspaper that, "We have already distributed 9,500 bags to the population here. This number of bags is larger in comparison with last year, when it was 7,800. The increase, which still does not meet the needs, is explained by the fact that this year there were more products than during previous years."

The forecasts for this campaign are to achieve a total of 6,851.5 tons of various products, but with priority given to corn, butter beans, soybeans, wheat, potatoes, cassava, barley, garlic, rice, pineapple, strawberries, etc. However, there is every indication that this number will be far exceeded, when one considers the fact that, in the case of corn alone, it is possible to make up far more than half the total marketing value.

Adriano Wachila remarked: "At present, we have reports that there are over 100 tons of corn being held in the localities of Matchedje and Chimbambala; not to mention another group of agricultural products. We are making efforts to guarantee the maintenance of the highways so as to have access to the sites where there is a great deal of production. This work is being done in coordination with the District Directorate of Construction and Water."

## A Persistent Problem

During the course of the meeting that our reporter held with AGRICOM's district delegate, the latter brought up again the severe problem (that has been dragging on for years) of the lack of incentive of which the producer complains. The peasants even make the decision not to market their products so long as the industrialized products are not in the stores, particularly those most needed, for example, clothing, blankets, hoes, machetes and other work tools.

In the specific case of Sanga, these items and provisions are in the district warehouses, but the quantities are so meager that they do not suffice to cover the entire population. With this problem, they run the risk that AGRICOM will not manage to purchase the large amounts of corn that the peasants have. As we noted previously, there are families with hundreds of bags of surpluses, but they are not interested in selling, just to be left with the money in their hands.

The subject of our interview said: "However, we hope that this year things will improve somewhat, owing to the political work done by the party among the producers in the family sector. For this reason, some individuals are now agreeing to sell their products, receiving only money; but with the risk of not being able to buy anything in the stores. It is a long-standing problem, the solution to which does not appear to us to be immediate."

## Unango: Food Self-Sufficiency Achieved

"With the results of the last agricultural campaign, we can claim that the town of Unango has now achieved food self-sufficiency in at least the products considered to be staples." The one making this statement is Francisco Cuinica, chairman of the Executive Council of that new town, located 60 kilometers from Lichinga, the provincial capital of Niassa.

The history of Unango, situated in northern Mozambique near the border with Malawi, began in October 1979, when President Samora Machel conversed for 5 hours with 500 Mozambicans who were carrying out the process of reeducation and to whom he granted amnesty.

They were citizens who had just undergone a reeducation process for crimes such as theft, assault and murder. They built houses in which to live with their families. They laid out roads and organized production cooperatives; and hence started their own future as new men fit to join in the new type of life of the Mozambican people.

The subject of our interview recalls: "On that day, when the head of state announced that this group would begin to live in freedom and to build its own socialist model town, some were hesitant. They didn't believe that this would be possible, because they considered it inconceivable to build a town based only on the principle of having their own forces at hand in the middle of the savannah. For this reason, there were some who opted to continue roaming."

## No One Mentions Hunger

Where there had previously been tall grass, now there are over 1,000 hectares planted and very well utilized by the family, cooperative and state sectors. There are large collective farms growing corn, beans, potatoes, cassava, barley, kale, tomatoes, garlic, cabbage, etc.

Barely 4 kilometers from the so-called Old Unango, the new town has already taken shape, with infrastructure such as a hospital with all the necessary equipment, an elementary school, modern dwellings, a market, offices, stores, etc. All this was done by people who had never thought of being carpenters, stone masons, electricians, teachers, tractor operators, etc.

As we had occasion to note at close hand, nearly all the 5,000 persons inhabiting Unango are gainfully employed. All the families have their farms, from which they accrue a good yield, both for their own consumption and for agricultural marketing. There, no one mentions hunger, except a parasite. All those who work have no food shortage.

This year, the agricultural enterprise there, one of the three operating all over Niassa Province, managed to exceed the corn production goal by 17 percent. By a few weeks ago, they had already removed over 2,500 tons of that grain to the AGRICOM provincial warehouses; but the plan was for 3,500, which may now be achieved.

The Unango agricultural cooperative, in turn (with 120 members) hopes to attain over 300 bags of corn and over 70 of butter beans. In addition to these products, it has extensive areas planted with cassava, potatoes and green vegetables, and is also engaged in raising small species of animals.

2909

CSO: 3442/11



BEIRA AIRPORT TO RECEIVE WEATHER RADAR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Sep 84 p 16

[Text] Our reporter was told by the chief of the Meteorological Center in Beira, Elias Colomola, that the Beira international airport will soon have a highly sophisticated MRL-5 weather radar system, with the capacity to detect thunderstorms, cumulo-nimbus clouds (clouds which produce thunderstorms), rain and hurricanes over a radius of 400 kilometers; thereby ensuring good air and sea security in the central zone, in addition to protecting the lives of the population in the event of hurricanes.

According to the subject of our interview, the system, which is equipped to record the monthly rainfall over a radius of 100 kilometers, making it possible to provide efficient support for agriculture in Sofala Province, is a donation from the Soviet Union, part of the project associated with the voluntary cooperation program of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

At the present time, construction work is under way on the base on which the weather radar, weighing nearly 5 tons, will be seated. When the work that is in progress, done by the Sofala Integrated Construction Enterprise (CIS), has been completed, Soviet technicians will come to undertake the respective installation, which is scheduled for the end of the month.

Moreover, according to the chief of the Meteorological Center, the United States donated wind radar, which has already been installed. The system is used to make wind probes up to an altitude of 30,000 meters, detecting hurricanes and clouds and thus contributing to a more accurate forecast. Concurrently, two solar energy radio stations are operating in the districts of Cala (Sofala) and Marrupa (Niassa). In Beira, a station associated with that device is operating by remote control.

According to our informant, the APT (automatic picture transmitting) system will be set up at the Beira airport, for automatic reception of photographs transmitted by weather satellite; and the equipment arriving from Maputo is already in that city.

2909

CSO: 3442/11



BRIEFS

NO RECOGNITION FOR 'BANDITS'--Francisco Madeirs, Mozambique's ambassador to the Seychelles, said in the city of Victoria today that the Nkomati Accord and the recent Pretoria declaration do not mean and will not mean the recognition by the Mozambican Government of armed bandits as an opposition movement. Francisco Madeira explained that the Mozambican Government does not maintain and will never maintain political or diplomatic relations with the armed bandits. The Mozambican ambassador to the Seychelles is based in Dar es Salaam where he has the same duties. He presented his credentials yesterday to Seychellois President France Albert Rene. [Text] [MB100724 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84]

TWO TUNA SPECIES IDENTIFIED--The Institute of Fishing Research has now discovered that there are two main species of tuna in Mozambique: galabo and germon. This was made possible in the context of an experimental tuna fish program started last year. The work has been done on the coast of Mozambique. This information was provided on the morning news by the director of the fishing booth at FACIM/84. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Sep 84 p 16] 2909

CSO: 3442/11

RIRUAKO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 6 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by the Political Editor: "Japan Wants to Invest -- Riruako"]

[Text] Japanese industrialists interested in investing in South-West Africa/Namibia will be noticed in this region within the next few days. This is what Mr Kuaima Riruako, chief leader of NUDO [National United Democratic Organizations] and president of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], said yesterday in Windhoek.

He appeared at a press conference after he and some of his co-leaders in NUDO, as well as financial experts, including Secretary of Finances Piet Kruger, visited certain Western countries and Japan.

Mr Riruako pointed out that some of the contacts he established abroad are very enthusiastic and that some of them were still in telephone contact with him yesterday morning.

With respect to his trip abroad Mr Riruako said that he undertook it as leader of NUDO; however, he simply cannot detach himself from the office of the president of the DTA and the front's ties with the Multiparty Conference. Besides, he also has a personal view to which he is entitled: Although the trip was undertaken for economic considerations, economics and politics just cannot be separated from each other.

In talks with the British, the Canadians, French and West Germans and with some countries representatives at the UN he pointed out the necessity of financial aid before SWA/Namibia becomes independent. Thus he pointed out to the British ambassador to the UN that Britain was a part of the allied powers which declared the country as mandate area of South Africa.

"As a result of this they cannot deny responsibility toward SWA/Namibia." While the viewpoint of the British diplomat was that Britain does not want to get involved prior to independence, he called to his attention that Britain is economically active in certain areas in SWA/Namibia. "I cannot see how additional investments can evoke stronger criticism."

In his talks with the British diplomat he expressed the viewpoint that Security Council Resolution 435 no longer offers an acceptable formula for solving the South-West problem. The formula has become obsolete as a result of coupling the Cuban presence in Angola with an agreement on SWA/Namibia.

"It was pointed out to Western countries representatives that they do not have any power in the UN General Assembly in view of the fact that this body is dominated by Russia. It is only in the Security Council that they have a little say with their membership. Therefore, the independence formula must be remitted to the South-West."

Mr Riruako said that he thinks the Cubans are not going to go away from Angola.

"The Cubans are the subject of a dispute between the United States and the Russians and the Russians are not going to give in to U.S. demands. Because of the coupling of the Cubans with a solution of the SWA/Namibia problem it will be necessary to get around the formula in Resolution 435. There is also the danger that in an independent Namibia the Cubans could be employed there for exactly the same purpose they are now serving in Angola."

With respect to SWAPO he made it clear to his interlocutors abroad that its members would not be killing the South Africans, whom they assume as the enemy, but the common citizens of Ovambo and Kavango. "The very people who must be liberated will become the pray of SWAPO. It is exactly for this reason that SWAPO has been invited to take part in the Multiparty Conference (VPK), but they have not replied even once to the VPK's invitation. It is therefore my opinion that the matter of SWA/Namibia must be left to be resolved by the South-Westerners themselves. People eat bread and butter, not cannons."

Mr Riruako said that the reaction to his visit is going to be a meeting of representatives of Western countries at which occasion some of his viewpoints will be discussed.

With respect to his search for financial aid he said that SWA/Namibia must build an economy of its own; therefore, foreign aid must not wait until after independence. "That is the reason I want to entice industrialists with factories."

The main reason for his visits to the United States and Japan was exactly this. "We do not want to depend on gold, but we want to create our own expedient."

With respect to the economy he said that South Africa can now do as it pleases in SWA/Namibia, because it knows that the region is economically dependent on it.

Mr Riruako was pleasantly surprised with the reception he got from the French after, according to him, it was French interference that had prevented talks

between a VPK mission and President Bongo of Gabon. "The French had apparently thought that we held something against them after the Gabon incident. There is now a very good atmosphere between me and the French."

His experience in Japan was that the people there know very little about SWA/Namibia. They had already heard of SWAPO, but they knew nothing about the abolition of apartheid and the abolition of the Immorality Act in the region. The Japanese were surprised to learn about these things after they had known only the SWAPO side of the story.

"Japanese financiers and industrialists were impressed and indicated that they want to do more investing in SWA/Namibia. Some of these countries are going to send study teams in the region where they will also be informed and guided by entities in the private sector. The study is intended to determine how investments are to be made."

During the question and answer time Mr Riruako said that he has firm promises from people who want to come and invest in SWA/Namibia. As late as yesterday morning he was still answering subsequent calls by interested parties. In answer to still another question he said: "I have something on paper."

He was not ready to say anymore than that, but he thinks that South-Westerners will be seeing some of the aspiring investors within a few days.

When asked about the possibility of getting around Resolution 435 Mr Riruako said: "We will soon come up with proposals. We cannot stay forever under the authority of the Administrator General. At the same time Africa must force SWAPO to come to the conference table."

While the question and answer time was still open Mr Riruako said that greater clarity with respect to alternative plans may turn up during the DTA congress ... a meeting which will probably be held in Windhoek on 29 September. He sees a government of national unity as a possible alternative, but even in such a set up he recognizes SWAPO as a part of the country.

With respect to a government of national unity he said that this is simply an alternative.

"Our main objective is reconciliation. We cannot do any mutual reconciliation during an election; this must take place prior to that. We must create an atmosphere favorable to all of us."

When asked whether a government of national unity can be forced on the people of SWA/Namibia Mr Riruako said that as far as he is concerned there will have to be a referendum on this subject.

As to whether a time schedule has been given to SWAPO with respect to the VPK Mr Riruako said that the door remains open. "It will stay open until the roof of the house blows off."

CENTRIST SENATOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 84 p 15

[Commentary by Louis Virapoulle, a centrist senator]

[Text] Despite the handicap of distance, Reunion has been more effective than the metropolitan departments in resisting the ruinous and disastrous policies that the communists unfortunately imposed on the president. While traveling recently through several regions of metropolitan France, I was saddened to see that so many factories and shops had closed their doors since May 1981. I also thought about the French auto industry, entire sections of which are crumbling under the impact of the German economy, which is built on realities, rather than dreams and demagogic promises.

A comparison immediately came to mind. There in the heart of metropolitan France, I thought of my distant island, with its workers, its craftsmen, its farmers who were able to stand up to those who wanted to lead them to ruin. Yes, thanks to their determination and courage, and with the help of a restoration program ordered by Mr Raymond Barre, Reunion now has a sugar industry which is considered one of the most modern in the world.

It should also not be forgotten that this department has been through one of the world's most extensive land reforms. Out of 60,000 hectares of cultivable land, more than 20,000 hectares have been redistributed to young farmers who, with help from the general council (an institution which does not exist in metropolitan France), can provide themselves with ultramodern machinery and undertake agricultural diversification, which is apparently a necessary complement to sugar production.

However, a serious economic problem still needs to be resolved. At a time when the native isle of Leconte de Lisle is preparing to put exotic products of excellent quality on the market, the nation has a solemn responsibility to put an end to the enslavement of that island of incomparable peaks pointed toward the sky, that island which is making such remarkable efforts in every economic field.

Regrettably, it must be noted that nothing is being done to enable Reunion to market in Europe those products which it has so carefully developed.



This blockade makes no sense, for our economy should not be oriented toward the poor famine-threatened countries that surround us, as contended by the leader of a certain autonomist party, but toward Europe.

No one should forget that Reunion, since it is a part of France, is also a part of Europe.

I hope that the president, now that he is no longer encumbered by the communists, accepts this idea. I hope a study is carried out on how to make the principle of territorial continuity a reality, with regard to the transport of both people and goods.

We are seeing some exceptional accomplishments in the social field. The rate of infant mortality is equal to the rate in metropolitan France. It is lower than in the Soviet Union or Cuba.

The struggle being waged against shantytowns on Reunion may be considered to be unique in the world. Everywhere the uncomfortable straw matting used in the past is giving way to little Creole huts which are built using a technology developed by the people of Reunion themselves. With respect to construction technology, Reunion is one of the top 10 departments in France.

But that competitive and ultramodern industry is suffering from a shortage of government funding. Now that the communists with their unrealistic policies have left the government, I hope that the administration--to promote a better dialogue, and in the interests of national solidarity--will provide Reunion with the appropriations it rightfully should have in order to continue its housing policy, which is so beneficial to the public.

The general council is doing things in the field, and continues its campaign against the shantytowns. The state should assume its share of the responsibility.

The cultural level on Reunion is the same as in metropolitan France. More and more people from Reunion are entering the major colleges. That is a remarkable achievement. Some people believe that Creole must be taught. I think that is a phony issue. The French language has been the leaven of friendship, the guard against racism and the instrument of peace throughout the Indian Ocean basin. Moreover, our young people have already made their decision. They know their own destiny. The overwhelming majority of voters, including young people, have dealt resounding defeats at every election to those who have proposed such an undertaking.

Our development--not only economic and social, but cultural as well--can only continue within the framework of departmentalization, in other words the unity of the republic.

9516

CSO: 3419/11



## DECLINE OF LEFT DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 84 p 10

[Article by Alain Rollat "The Ebbing of the Left"]

[Text] On Reunion the "state of grace" lasted a year longer than in metropolitan France, but for supporters of the national majority the disillusionment, when it came, was all the more painful.

In the municipal elections of March 1983, the left on Reunion actually made gains, while its discomfited counterpart in metropolitan France suffered serious setbacks. Re-elected in June to the European Assembly on the PCF [French Communist Party] ticket, the Reunion Communist Party [PCR] headed by Mr Paul Verges, mayor of Port, took the lion's share, seizing four communes from the right, thus confirming its predominance in the island's political life. Mr Verges' party is now in power in seven communes: Saint-Pierre, a subprefecture, the second largest city in the department; Saint-Louis, the old municipality of Mr Jean Fontaine, a deputy closely connected with the National Front; Saint-Leu, a commune which was taken away from Mrs Marie-Therese de Chateaueux (more or less rightist), the aunt of the president and general manager of Bourbon Sugarworks, and Saint-Rose, as well as the three bastions of Port, La Possession and Sainte-Suzanne.

The Socialist Party [PSR], meanwhile, won the island's third largest city, Saint-Benoit, (which was taken away from the right by the first secretary of the federation, Mr Jean-Claude Fruteau), as well as the commune of Petite-Ile, which was taken by Mr Christophe Payet. Since the deputy from the third constituency, Mr Wilfrid Bertile, was also re-elected mayor of Saint-Philippe, the municipal elections left the PSR in power in three towns. The right also lost Sainte-Marie, which had been held by Mr Yves Barau, the former president of the general council and the association of mayors. Mr Barau was defeated by a newcomer, Mr Axel Kichenin, a doctor, the founder of the Leftist Progressive Movement [MPG]. And since Mr Marcel Boissier, member of the Rally of Socialists and Democrats (departmentalist socialists), easily maintained his leadership in the municipality of Plaine-des-Palmistes, a total of 12 out of 24 municipalities are currently held by supporters of the presidential majority.

These gains confirmed the strength of the left on Reunion as shown in the first round of the legislative elections of June 1981 (50.64 percent of the votes cast in three constituencies). After a very mediocre showing, locally, in the presidential voting for Francois Mitterrand (36.82 percent), this strength was

shown again in the first regional elections in February 1983 (50.72 percent of votes cast), a month before the municipals.

Reunion's left seemed in turn to benefit from the "legitimist" reflex which generally leads overseas voters to support the metropolitan administration in power.

One is forced to conclude that the force of legitimism has waned. Fourteen months later the supporters of the presidential majority suffered significant losses in the 17 June European elections.

In voting throughout the department, the left received only 44.2 percent of the votes cast, a loss of 6.44 points from its showing in the municipals and 6.52 points off their showing in the regional elections. In the second constituency, where Mr Jean Fontaine is deputy, it kept its position solid with 49.23 percent of the vote. By contrast, it took only 40.64 percent in the first constituency, which is represented in the National Assembly by Mr Michel Debre (RPR) [Rally for the Republic Party]. And in the third constituency, the seat held by Mr Wilfrid Bertile seemed quite vulnerable, since the left took no more than 41.53 percent of the votes, compared to its 54.70 percent showing in the legislative elections of June 1981.

#### Changes in Depth

The voter disenchantment has hit the PCR most seriously. Not only did Mr Verges' active campaign for the PCF slate fail--and by a wide margin--to yield results comparable to the gains made in the municipals, but the Port mayor's party has had several other setbacks over the last year.

Even before the European balloting, the PCR had failed in its September 1983 attempt to win a seat in the Senate. The sly maneuvering by various sides led to two surprising results. First, the president of the general council, Mr Auguste Legros, the RPR mayor of Saint-Denis, was boycotted by his own friends, who were not anxious to see him gain yet another title, and did not get elected to Luxembourg Palace. Second, the unexpected winner was the most departmentalist of the socialists, Mr Albert Ramassamy. The mayor of Saint-Paul, Mr Paul Benard (a member of the RPR), escaped more or less unscathed, but the communists were still bitterly disappointed.

Next, and most importantly, the PCR was keenly disappointed by its failure to take Saint-Andre away from Mr Jean-Paul Virapoulle, the only UDF [French Democratic Union] mayor on the island, in the partial municipal elections of 4 March 1984. It was an especially painful blow, because the PCR had done everything possible to secure the election of the slate headed by Laurent Verges, the son of one of its leaders, and because the party's secretary general, taking his campaign against Jean-Paul Virapoulle all the way to Paris, had called the election a "national test."

Notwithstanding its successes in the 1983 municipal elections, these setbacks for the PCR--along with the failure of various other efforts to organize demonstrations--seem to confirm the judgment of other local political professionals that Mr Verges may well be losing his popularity. According to some, the prestige of the mayor of Port is declining because since he was elected to the European Assembly he has put on distinguished airs, to the

detriment of the image of charismatic revolutionary with which his followers were familiar. Others say that Mr Paul Verges has committed the sin of laying himself open to gossip about nepotism, even within his own party, by having his son, Laurent, lead the electoral battle for Saint-Andre, and by putting his other son in charge of the intercommunal league of communist municipalities.

These allegations are fairly minor. Up to now the PCR has claimed status as a special interlocutor with the government and as a primary ally of the presidential majority. So it is suffering more keenly from the tangible disappointment of leftist voters with a government that has emphasized institutional reform, to the detriment of the economic and social reforms they had expected.

The withdrawal of the PCF from the government now enables the PCR to distance itself somewhat from the administration. Since the announcement of the governmental change, Mr Verges' party has been asking the question which in his eyes is most "crucial": "Will the president, the government and the head of DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments-Overseas Territories] come to grips with Reunion's desperate plight?"

Nevertheless, the disintegration of the leftist voting bloc, which is hampering the expansion of the PSR--an aim toward which Bertile and Fruteau, assisted by an efficient coordinator, Mr Jean-Yves Dalleau, are working very actively--also involves the emergence of new forces on the political scene in Reunion.

In the peasant sector, the Agricultural Solidarity Union (USA), made up of small farmers that reject politics, is growing at the expense of organizations controlled by the PCR. On the urban labor union scene, the growth of the CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] and the FO [Workers Force], the resurgence of the CFTC [French Confederation of Christian Workers] in some sectors, is eroding the position of the CGTR [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion]. The Church, through Catholic Relief, is encouraging a proliferation of economic development experiments in the rural world and in cottage industry. The bishop of Reunion does not try to disguise his enthusiasm for working to "extricate" organized labor from the political extremes. Among other things he is successfully supporting the initiatives by Christian activists to organize the unemployed, a traditional stronghold of the communists.

Similarly, the arrival on the political scene of the MPG, built around Mr Kichenin by cultural militants, is a novel development: for the first time, an indigenous party has been formed on an ethnic and cultural basis, starting from the aspirations of the Tamils, the ethnic group to which Mr Kichenin belongs. Despite the risk that this could exacerbate racial cleavages, Reunion is stirring in its sociological depths.

Concord reigns, however, where one would least have expected it. It has turned out that the regional council and the general council are coexisting peacefully, for the moment, even though they have been turned into institutional rivals by the DOM institutional reform. The president of the departmental assembly, Mr Legros, the RPR mayor of Saint-Denis, explains this armistice as reflecting an awareness of the new responsibilities incumbent on local elective officials as a result of decentralization: "The result of decentralization is that henceforth everyone has to think more carefully about how to resolve problems, we have to be imaginative, we have to handle issues

more carefully, and we have to make the instruments at our disposal more functional." Though he says he is "skeptical" about the effects of decentralization, considering the scant financial resources the state is putting at the disposal of the local communities, the communist president of the regional council, Mr Mario Hoarau, mayor of Saint-Leu, does not contradict his colleague on this point. Could the effects of "depolarization" reach as far as Reunion?

9516

CSO: 3419/11

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT--Serigne Lamine Diop, minister of industrial development and crafts, and Claude Harel, French ambassador to Senegal, this morning signed 11 loan agreements for the financing of projects concerning several sectors of the national life. These 11 agreements will enable our country to receive a total financial assistance of 366.25 million CFA francs. The various sectors to benefit from the loans are: rural development, scientific research, mining, railroad transport, training and culture. [Except] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/41

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON INCREASING SOVIET PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

MB020938 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Race for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] If the positions stated at the talks between President Reagan of the United States and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, produced anything understandable, it is that estrangement between the two superpowers has become virtually irreconcilable. This means that the political and military race will continue unhindered throughout the world.

Even experienced political analysts are at a loss with the diplomatic gobbledygood accompanying East-West negotiations over the termination of this intensifying race. Is there any sense in the Kremlin's toughest negotiator blaming the United States for nearly all the regional conflicts in the world and for the tensions between East and West? Can it be that Mr Gromyko, who started his diplomatic career in 1946 as Soviet involvement in the Indian Ocean. Aside from its numerous bases, its fleet already comprises two aircraft carriers and about 40 other vessels, including submarines and repair ships, some of which are equipped with nuclear weapons.

All this serves to focus attention again on the vulnerability of Sub-Saharan Africa to involvement of the superpowers in this part of the world and the Indian Ocean, which was described in 1980 by the former chief of operations of the American Navy, Admiral Zumwalt, as the most critical arena in the international power struggle.

CSO: 3400/54



NAMIBIA FORCES COMMANDER EXPLAINS SWAPO IMPOTENCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Windhoek -- The security forces in the South-West are now making world history by winning a revolutionary war at a time when the international situation is probably more complicated than in any previous war on earth.

This was the statement made yesterday by Major General George Meiring, the commanding general of the South-West's territorial forces, during the official opening of the annual exhibition at the border town of Tsumeb in the northern region of South-West Africa.

According to General Meiring SWAPO is finding itself in a steadily weakening position. The organization must of necessity maintain a certain level of armed actions as an impetus for its politicizing effort and propaganda campaign; however, it is experiencing greater difficulties in arresting the rate of its defeats and in finding replacements for its personnel losses.

In an effort at limiting its losses the biggest portion of its terrorist forces are now being deployed in civilian apparel and dispersed among the local population. But the security forces are succeeding to a greater degree in identifying and eliminating the terrorists which are now more difficult to detect.

Therefore, it is obvious that the successes of the security forces can be ascribed to the increasing flow of information coming from the local population.

Impotence

General Meiring is of the opinion that SWAPO's armed action is being impaired by the following elements:

The organization's impotence to deal with open military actions outside of Ovambo and Kavango;

The appalling rate of losses as a result of the fact that the security forces have killed more than 8,500 terrorists since 1978;

An incapability of neutralizing the rate of losses through natural increase in population. The result of this is that the organization is committed to recruiting by force and in turn this is alienating the population from SWAPO;

The organization's dependence on Southern Angola as a base for actions against South-West Africa makes it dependent on the MPLA-government. As a quid pro quo for this SWAPO must make available 50 percent of its terrorist forces to FAPLA [Angolan Forces for the Liberation of Angola] on a continuing basis, for operations against UNITA;

Its dependence on the forced support from the populations of Obambo and Kavango. Since 1974 SWAPO has been trying to subject these peoples to its will through efforts at subverting them by cruel intimidation. However, to this day, it is still unsure about the measure of support it enjoys;

Also, counter infiltration action on the part of the security forces that end up in checkmating SWAPO actions on every occasion.

Thanks

General Meiring said that he is certain that SWAPO would like to come to a political understanding, but this is not being allowed by its communist bosses.

He thanked the people of Tsumeb for their actions in combatting the annual SWAPO infiltration campaign into the traditional white farming areas just south of the operational area.

He also pointed out that more than 55 percent of the security forces consist of South-Westerners.

7964

CSO: 3401/22

COLUMNIST VIEWS LOW ELECTION TURNOUT AS DISASTROUS FOR GOVERNMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Disaster for Government"]

[Text] The low voting percentages in the colored and Indian elections indicated a disastrous beginning for the government's new constitution.

After only 18 percent of colored voters eligible for registration took the trouble to go to the polls, a scarce 15.5 percent of Indian voters eligible for registration participated a week later in the election for the Council of Deputies.

It was said in conservative leadership ranks last week that the government should not continue with the constitutional experiment. At the same time, it was described as a "perfect recipe for conflict."

The leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, said that on the basis of all reasonable considerations, the government should not continue with the constitution. However, the government has already been compromised, and thus it can be expected that it will put the constitution into effect. Through this, racial tension and unrest will be caused to an increasing extent.

The unwillingness of coloreds and Indians to support the constitution, Mr Marais said, will accelerate the crisis within the system. The most important cause of the failure of the system is the role that the non-parliamentary opposition will play, the HNP leader declared.

The leader of the KP [Conservative Party], Dr Andries Treurnicht, could not be reached for comment, but the chairman of the party, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said that it is now clear why the government did not want to hold referendums for coloreds and Indians. Both groups would have rejected the constitution in referendums, and then it could have never gone into effect.

"The government is now up against an enormous credibility problem. The legitimacy of the constitution is zero."

Dr Hartzenberg says that a ludicrous situation exists now after the colored and Indian elections. Although only 267,000 coloreds and 80,000 Indians voted, they each have just as much authority as the entire white population. In other words, 350,000 people have two-thirds of the political authority. The more than 600,000 voters who voted no in the referendum have no authority.

The constitution will not be successful, Dr Hartzenberg predicts. The government has in recent times extolled so-called consensus politics, but there is no perceivable consensus in the latest developments. On the contrary: there is now fighting in all three communities. "This is a perfect recipe for conflict," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The United Democratic Front, which led the election boycott campaign, said last week that it achieved an "enormous victory through the low percentage of votes in the Indian election.

12271

CSO: 3401/21

RESERVE BANK PRESIDENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FISCAL POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "De Kock Criticizes Government"]

[Text] Implicit criticism of government fiscal policy was included in the yearly report of the president of the reserve bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock.

Dr De Kock declared that government fiscal policy since March 1983 has appeared to be excessively expansionist.

Criticism of the government's inability to balance its budget was thus endorsed by Dr De Kock.

Dr De Kock said in his yearly report that the budget for March of last year provided for an increase in spending of only 10.3 percent and a loan deficit of 2.4 percent of the gross domestic product. In reality, however, government spending increased by 16 percent and the loan deficit eventually amounted to 3.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

This year's budget is now threatened by a similar fate, according to Dr De Kock. When the Minister of Finance submitted the budget, it provided for an increase in spending of only 11.7 percent above the revised forecast for 1983-1984, to a level of 24.9 billion rands. After taking into consideration the various tax increases introduced before the budget as well as in it, provisions were made for a loan deficit of three billion rands, or approximately three percent of the gross domestic product.

Not long after the submission of the budget, however, it appeared that the forecast of 24.9 billion rands would probably be exceeded "by a considerable amount," Dr De Kock said.

12271

CSO: 3214/23

MARAIS BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Jaap Marais at Queenstown: Remove Government for Economic Recovery"]

[Text] The government is the cause of South Africa's economic crisis and must be removed before recovery can be expected.

This is what the leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, said as he addressed a public meeting of the party at Queenstown.

Mr Marais said that the economic crisis into which the country has fallen must be attributed to the government's policy of racial equality. The economy is being used to attempt to realize this goal.

Previously, Mr Marais declared, liberals have said that apartheid "obstructs" the economy. Now that apartheid is being dismantled and integration is being increasingly applied, South Africa is finding itself in an economic crisis and taxes are higher than ever before.

During the Carter administration in America, a high rate of inflation was also experienced. The solution was a new government, which resulted in a rate of inflation of four percent. In Britain there was a similarly high rate of inflation, created by the Labor government. Here as well, the solution was the election of a new government.

"The high rate of inflation can be brought to an end if there is a government in power with the will to do it. Why is Japan's rate of inflation 2 percent, West Germany's 2.8 percent, the United States' 4.2 percent and Britain's 5.1 percent? The reason is that in all these countries governments are in power that do not create money in order to finance their budget deficits.

"When a fit government is back in power in South Africa, a policy will be pursued according to which budget deficits are reduced," Mr Marais said.

"If there are no budget deficits being met with, there is no need for inflation. Thus, the rate of inflation during Dr Verwoerd's term as prime minister was only 1.5 percent.



Mr Marais predicted that economic conditions will worsen further, in part because of economic aid to Mozambique. The purpose of the so-called non-aggression pact with Mozambique was to confer economic aid to this poverty-stricken state. This aid has already begun with the railroad agreement with Mozambique. In the meantime, South Africa has to help protect the power line from Cahora Bassa against anti-communist forces.

Mr Marais made reference to a recent editorial in a Sunday newspaper in which it was asserted that the NP [National Party] is gaining support. This assertion was made after the NP lost several by-elections and was badly beaten in Rosettenville. "If the NP enjoys so much confidence, why doesn't it hold a general election? I will welcome an election. In the Transvaal rural areas the NP will not win a single seat against the HNP and the KP [Conservative Party]. We would love to meet the NP at the ballot box," Mr Marais said.

The HNP leader declared that the government's policy has failed in every domain. High expectations have been created among blacks. He is under the impression that whites in South Africa will follow the same path as elsewhere in Africa.

"There is a great need in South Africa: to return to power a government that will restore the self-respect and self-confidence of whites."

With respect to the recent colored election, Mr Marais said that only 18 percent of those colored voters eligible for registration participated in the election.

The Labor Party, which gained the victory, is a socialist party. The NP, which is based on free enterprise, now wants to form a coalition with this party. A coalition, even between white parties, never serves a purpose and cannot last.

People from different cultural, religious and racial groups will be involved in the intended coalition. The only common denominator is that all racial separation must end. What will happen if this goal is achieved? The Labor Party will begin to modify economic laws to favor coloreds at the expense of whites.

Mr Marais predicted that the Labor Party will immediately begin with attempts to attract blacks as well. The recognition of blacks as being permanent in white areas allows only one alternative: blacks will also come to be included in the constitutional system. There exists no other logical outcome, in spite of the NP's denials. Through allowing coloreds and Indians into Parliament, the government has driven out all moral and principal reasons for refusing blacks.

The parliamentary structure now being erected will be exposed to non-parliamentary pressure groups. Demands that all apartheid measures be abolished

are going to be made so loudly outside Parliament that Reverend Hendrickse will have to bid just as high in order to maintain colored support.

In order to maintain colored support, the government must give in to these demands. The same process has been played out all over Africa. "This is why I do not hesitate to say to you that the system is doomed to failure," Mr Marais said.

12271

CSO: 3401/23

SOUTH AFRICA

DIE AFRIKANER CALLS FOR HIGHER TAXATION OF NON-WHITES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] The dissatisfaction among rightists over the fact that whites will have to bear the lion's share of the financial burden under the new constitution makes the NP leaders nervous-- to such an extent, in fact, that at the NP congress in Durban, the party members requested that the new minister of finance, Mr Barend Du Plessis, be obliged to increase the AVB to 15 percent. The reasons brought forward are that AVB spreads the tax burden more proportionately.

It is frightening that the minister, irritated as he may have been on this occasion, said that people must get away from the idea that the AVB is a form of taxation suitable to the needs of other groups. He said that the other groups do indeed pay taxes, and that it is not fair to say that the whites are paying for everyone.

Mr Du Plessis, however, does not dare risk showing with figures how the tax burden is apportioned. We think we shall do this for him once more. Thus for 1983 the situation is as follows:

Income tax for Indians . . . . .	.30 million rands
Income tax for coloreds. . . . .	.45 million rands
Income tax for blacks. . . . .	180 million rands
Portion in AVB: non-whites: 6 percent of 8 billion rands (salaries of non- whites: 16 billion, of which half is subject to AVB). . . . .	480 million rands
Portion in customs and excise: non- whites . . . . .	<u>300 million rands</u>
TOTAL: . . . . .	1 035 million rands

Mr Du Plessis ought to know that the total figure for national incomes was only slightly less than 20 billion rands.

If we compare these figures with one another, it appears that the tax burden of whites is 95 percent of the total and that of non-whites as a group is only 5 percent.

We are willing to raise non-white contributions by 50 percent for a pro-rata share in corporation taxation, stamp duties, estate taxes and a few other, smaller items. In no way is it possible to raise the non-white share above 7 percent.

Then too, one must remember that the whites, of whom a number live at the poverty level, make up only about 15 percent of the total population; in other words, 85 percent of the population pays at most 7 percent of the taxation, while 15 percent bear 93 percent of the tax yoke.

8117

CSO: 3401/26

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MAJORITY OF STUDENTS AT VRYSTAATSE UNIVERSITY OPPOSES INTEGRATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Conservative students are presently taking the lead in stopping integration on Afrikaner campuses. After a majority of students at Potchefstroom University earlier this year decided against the admission of non-white students, students at Vrystaatse University came to a similar decision by means of a referendum.

In the referendum, 53.29 percent of the student population voted against the admission of non-white students. The university council will make a final determination on this matter later.

The referendum on the campus of Vrystaatse University stands out against the background of the government decision to give the green light to the admission of non-white undergraduate students at white universities.

Vrystaatse University decided last year on a quota of 100 non-white students. Questionnaires testing the students' opinions on this matter were shortly thereafter distributed on the campus.

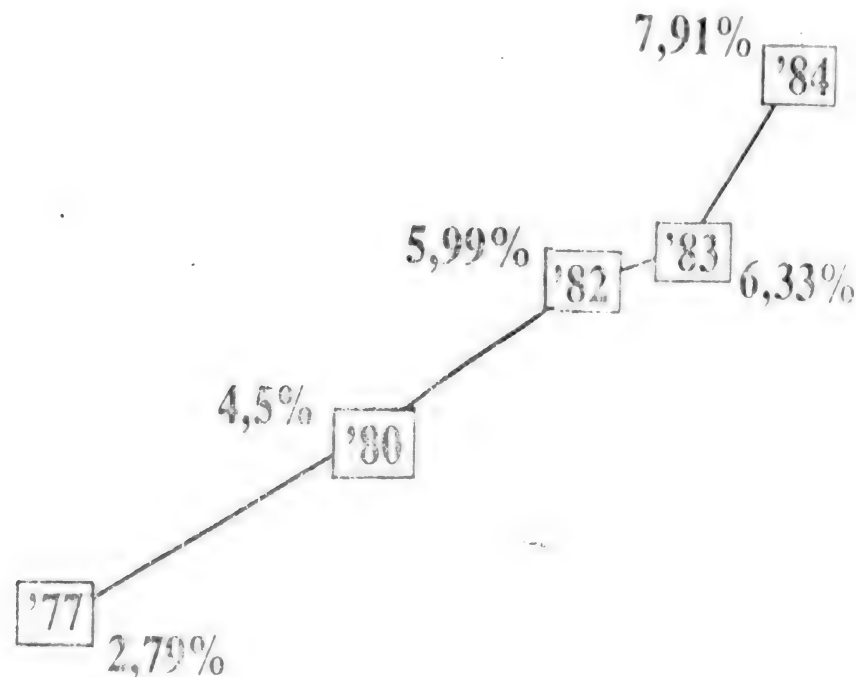
This raises speculation that the university council is under strong pressure from the Royal Institute of British Architects to let in non-white students. That body gave an ultimatum to the university that it will recognize degrees in architecture for three more years, on condition that non-white students are admitted during that period of time.

Events on the campus of Vrystaatse University are following almost exactly the same pattern as at Potchefstroom University. There, after a decision favoring the admission of non-white students became public, it drew strong opposition from professors, students and alumni. In a poll, the student council rejected the decision by 13 votes to three. In a referendum on the campus, the decision was rejected.

Earlier this year the university council had decided that non-white students could study at the university only as day-students. That step was viewed on all sides as a going-back-on-the-bargain on the part of the university authorities after the violent reaction that had followed the opening.

There is a presumption that communities of the Reformed Church have played a determining role behind the scenes, in making the university council abandon its decision.

Student opposition to campus integration has also already spread to the University of Stellenbosch. A proposal from that university's student parliament that non-whites were to be admitted to boardinghouses was rejected earlier this year by 15 boardinghouses.



The number of non-white students at white South African universities increases each year. From only 2 176, or 2.8 percent of the total student population in 1977, non-whites have increased to 6 863, or 7.9 percent of the total this year. In 1982 there were 5 226 non-whites at white universities, and last year there were 5 742. Of the 6 863 non-whites registered at white universities this year, 2 070 are colored, 2 550 are Indians and 2 243 are black.



NATION'S LARGEST WARSHIP TO BE BUILT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 84 p 8

[Article: "Replacement of Old SAS Tafelberg: Warship SA's Largest"]

[Text] The keel of the largest and most sophisticated warship ever designed from keel to masthead and built in South Africa was laid 2 weeks ago in Durban. It will replace the Navy's replenishment ship, the SAS Tafelberg, which is already 29 years old.

The new ship does not yet have a name. Vice-Admiral Dries Putter, commander of the Navy, said yesterday in an interview that the construction of this ship is the most ambitious shipbuilding project ever undertaken in South Africa.

"This project has confirmed South Africa's self-sufficiency in the construction of navy ships," Admiral Putter said.

The new ship can probably be commissioned after 2 years. It was designed for a large variety of tasks, including sea rescue and replenishment at sea between ships, as well as between ships and land. For this, use can also be made of helicopters which will be carried by the ships.

The construction of the new ship is also important because it will keep the strategic shipyard in Durban going. The Navy's assault vessels were built here. Because this project has now more or less been concluded, the construction of the replenishment ship will assure that these skills will not be lost.

12271

CSO: 3401/21

NOK HELPS ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 84 p 20

[Article: "NOK Helps Electronics Industry"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The Industrial Development Corporation (NOK) is making better and better progress towards one of its primary goals--to encourage regional development and to better use South Africa's labor resources--but is now also undertaking projects for developing the electronics industry in South Africa.

The yearly report of the NOK states that this year through 30 June, financing worth 214 million rands was approved for industry, of which 70 percent was for industry in non-metropolitan areas.

Another 48 million rands were appropriated for housing in those areas, and 88 million rands were used for the development of the infrastructure in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The NOK also appointed regional public relations officers and held a seminar to familiarize local authorities with the development aid available from various development corporations and from the proper government departments.

The NOK has in consultation with the Department of Manpower taken a leadership role in determining the training needs of industrial workers in certain regions and has subsequently set up training centers in Pietersburg, Nelspruit and Tzaneen.

The report states that because of the importance of electronics and the fact that the electronics industry is the fastest growing industry worldwide, steps were taken to assure South Africa's participation in this area.

The electronics industry will by 1990 be the largest single industry in the world according to gross revenue, the report said.

After several research programs over the last few years, the government appointed a committee last year headed by the managing director of the NOK to study the electronics needs of the public sector.

An agreement was concluded in 1980 with Siemens which led to the establishment of South African Microelectronics Systems (SAMES). The production standards of SAMES are accepted internationally, and it has already received orders for export.

The goal now is to reduce the dependence of SAMES on the government. Negotiations with various companies are underway to assume the NOK's interest in SAMES, and according to forecasts, state subsidies for SAMES will be ended by October 1989.

12271

CSO: 3401/21

## BRIEFS

ULTRA-RIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEMES -- The proposed constitution will be employed by a right wing government to accomplish racial separation by interpreting general matters as the whites' own affairs. This is what Reconstituted Nationalist Party (HNP) leader Jaap Marais said in an interest arousing expose when he addressed a public meeting in Queenstown. Mr Marais said that the constitution does not mean the end of the white nation. When the grouping of the HNP and the KP [Conservative Party] wins control of the White Chamber then the 50 Whites in the electoral college who must appoint a state president who will have opposing concepts than those of Mr P. W. Botha. He will have the same dictatorial powers as those inscribed in the constitution for Botha himself." Thus a state president will not have a single Colored or Indian in his cabinet. "The same constitution which gives Botha the power to change any of his own affairs into general affairs will also give the state president the right to change general affairs into white affairs." This is what Mr Marais said. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 3] 7964

BLACK UNIONS GROWING FAST -- According to the most recent figures black union membership has grown by 200 percent between 1980 and 1983. This means that the membership of black unions has increased from 220,000 in 1980 to 670,000 as of last year. In contrast with this white trade union figures increased by only 6 percent and those of colored trade unions by 8.7 percent. The total growth in trade union membership was 85.5 percent. The total trade union membership now stands at 1,545,824 and out of this number 271,934 members belong to unregistered trade unions. In 1983 15 percent of South Africa's economically active population consisted of registered trade union members. This represents double the number for 1970. Black workers now make up the biggest group of trade union members, namely 43.4 percent of the total, as against the Whites' 33.9 percent and the Indians and Coloreds' 22.7 percent. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 84 p 5] 7964

ACCUSATIONS OF DUTCH INTERFERENCE -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has kicked up a great deal of dust about a Dutch document which is doubtlessly being regarded as interference with South African affairs, because it contains guidelines for dismantling the existing socio-political structure of South Africa. However, the contents of the document are vague and presented in general terms. Well known Dutch personalities have told DIE AFRIKANER that for many years the embassy's personnel have been carrying on highly inordinate and

neurotic activities for winning over the sympathies of actual and alleged leaders of non-whites. Multiracial parties are a regular thing at the Dutch embassy and the embassy, moreover, has not denied that it is giving help to groups that are inimically minded toward South Africa. Those who know Dutch policy close at hand are saying that the neurotic actions of the Dutch government, with respect to the internal policy of South Africa, are hypocritical and economically tinged. This courting and giving aid to various non-whites in southern Africa is being made known in Africa and Asia in a subtle manner by the Dutch government which expects to promote Dutch trade interests in those countries. It is then expected that the Dutch colonial past can be redeemed in this manner. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 84 p 7] 7964

BLACK SCHOOL BOYCOTTERS WARNED -- Black education is costing the white taxpayer about 1,000 million rand annually and this is a lot more than the total contribution to the treasury on the part of the black man. The fact that black students are boycotting their own schools is "their own business," but it is certainly unacceptable for the whites to bear this cost. Students who engage in boycotts and are therefore willing to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Boesaks and others must be taught a painful lesson. Students who stay away from school without a medical certificate must not be granted admission again. If the entire school strikes, then the school can be closed down, the teachers dismissed and the money spent for black housing. The teachers can also be transferred to other schools and the students who have struck can be admitted to schools farther away against a payment of an amount equaling the government's subsidy per student. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 6] 7964

NEW AV BRANCH--Branches of the Afrikaner People's Guard (AV) have been recently established in three provinces. A branch was established in Port Elizabeth with Mr Hennie Jooste as chairman. Other board members are: Professor J. J. Pienaar (vice-chairman), Miss R. K. Jonker (secretary), and Mr J. A. F. Nel, Mr L. H. Bellingan and Mr L. Schutte (additional members). The branch will hold monthly meetings. A branch of the AV was established at Odendaalsrus with Mr D. du Flessis as chairman and five other board members. The service area includes Welkom, Odendaalsrus, Riebeeckstad and Virginia. The leadership board of the newly established branch at Potchefstroom is: Dr W. G. Habig (chairman), Professor H. van der Waferen (vice-chairman), Mr P. J. Snyman (secretary), Mr P. Groenewald (secretary) and Mrs M. Jacobs (additional member). There are prospects for four additional branches in the immediate future. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 84 p 2] 12271

CSO: 3401/21

PAPER CITES ISSUES FACING UN, SUPERPOWERS

MB042040 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Zambia must accept the honor to be elected president of this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly with dignity--but at the same time taking cognisance of the fact that it is no easy task.

The session comes at a time when the world is riddled with innumerable crises of wars, human rights violations, economic recession, decolonisation, disarmament and arms control, natural disasters and environment.

It is indeed a difficult period. Our UN Ambassador Paul Lusaka unquestionably faces a big challenge in presiding over the 150-plus member assembly of the world body.

Zambia has all the trust in Mr Lusaka. He is an articulate, knowledgable and intelligent career diplomat who has served his country and therefore mankind at large so excellently.

Mr Lusaka is probably one of the longest serving representatives at the UN from the Third World; so his experience adds to the qualifications for the General Assembly presidency.

We congratulate him knowing full well that he will handle the affairs of the assembly successfully.

It is good that American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will address the assembly.

They belong to the two superpowers whose arms race is a threat to world peace and security, their governments are fighting fiercely for spheres of influence on every continent and their countries hold the key to a new global economic order.

They should not use their big power political leverage to preach to the world but they must make firm commitments to solve the world's (more especially the Third World's) pressing questions.



There are tensions everywhere crying for UN-solutions in Afghanistan, Middle East, Central America, Cyprus, Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara and many other territories.

There are problems too in certain areas of human activity. In some countries human rights are abused, in others people are fleeing from political repression or natural disasters causing a proliferation in refugee problems.

The UN must address the question of Third World indebtedness which has not only stagnated development but worse still caused the economic development of many small states to regress.

As Mr Lusaka pointed out in his opening speech: "It is vital that we (General Assembly members) recognise the collective responsibility of the international community in dealing with the debt situation."

The UN ought to bring pressure to bear on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which are sitting next week to ease their throttling hold on debtor nations.

CSO: 3400/60

MUNDIA ADDRESSES MASERU RALLY

MB051525 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Address by Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia to Independence Day Rally in Maseru--live in English with passage by passage Sesotho translation]

[Excerpts] In the political field, which I said I will refer to very briefly indeed, our major occupation now--the occupation of the continent of Africa in the political sphere--is the liberation of Namibia. On that one there is no compromise and there is no African leader who can find who can take a different stand on Namibia. All that we want at present is immediate independence for Namibia. That is a demand. That is a demand, of the continent of Africa, and I am sure we can get it. If, within 20 years--a score of years--we were able to liberate more than 30 countries, I am sure we should be able to liberate one--one country. One! One in a shorter period than that, and there are those who are standing in the way of the continent who will themselves regret how powerful they may be because they will not be able to hold the continent of Africa to liberate one country when we have liberated 50. We have liberated 50 states. Surely the mighty, they must realise the importance of letting Namibia get its independence.

South Africa is existing on [word indistinct] spheres, creating spheres among European in that country, telling them stories which are not true because it is known that of all the 50 African countries which are independent there are Europeans living in peace in these countries. As the Kingdom of Lesotho is so near, when the prime minister gave me the privilege of hosting a state dinner for me, I saw Europeans happily laughing, working together with the Europeans [as heard]. This is the pattern in all the other 50 countries which are independent. So there is no question, there is no question, that there is any government which will throw away Europeans when it comes into power. None, none, none, I do not know of any.

South Africa will not succeed with apartheid because it has a basic foundation on a program which is unattainable in reality, and anything which is not in conformity with the policy and the politicisation cannot work. Immediately the policy is wrong. You cannot put a foundation on such a thing.

We are advising the South African Government to take the opportunity of the offers being extended by the whole international community. They wish South

Africa well, but they are entirely opposed to apartheid. All the African leaders wish both the whites, the Indians, the coloureds, and the blacks well in South Africa, but they are entirely opposed to apartheid. So that I do not see a problem here, but it is created by the South African leaders themselves, who are trying to bring cosmetic changes as solutions to these problems. They cannot. You cannot get a solution which even you know yourself it is not a solution, to say the other people will accept it. No. That is why the recent fake constitutional change has failed because the Indians and the coloureds are also intelligent. They know that the blacks are in the majority--they are 20 million. If they advocated with the Europeans, when they face change they will be in trouble. So they could not cooperate with the whites. The majority of them decided to go with the majority of the people, not to support the government, not to vote for that government, because its constitution discriminated against other people, against the Africans. So that is not a solution.

I am sure that South African Government will hear a voice of reason now because the time is running short, the time is running short. It is (?other) outsiders who are advocating peaceful solutions to the problem, and we have been helping against this. It is the international community which has been searching for solutions--peaceful solutions--to the problem in South Africa, not the people inside. In fact, with them they feel they are delaying them, we are delaying them. But what happens with South Africa? South Africa turns around and attacks those people who in fact are advocating, are trying to find peaceful ways to the problem. They say these are our enemies, we are going to fight them, to attack them. That is why they [word indistinct] the people who are concerned. We are happy of that because they give the opportunity to plan well. And what has happened? Oh, trouble in South Africa itself. Not by people from outside, but by the people inside. We ask the South Africa Government to discuss with the leaders there--Nelson Mandela, and all the other leaders--to come around their ideologies and find a solution to their problem. This is the only medicine we can give the South African Government. There has been no other solution they will find. They will only realise after 5 to 10 years that they would have done better if they listened to the advice of the international community.

Lesotho is a landlocked country like Zambia. You have no way to pass to reach the sea before passing through other countries. Communications also within were not so good, that at times you had to go into Transkei, or into South Africa, to reach another part of the Kingdom of Lesotho. The South African Government wanted to exploit this unfortunate situation to force the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho to accept certain conditions which they wanted to impose on the government. When the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho said no, we are not prepared to do anything which is degenerate on our dignity and sovereignty, South Africa closed these roads entering into the Kingdom of Lesotho.

I must congratulate the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho on the stand they took which gives pride and dignity to Africa. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho was able to mobilise the resources of external friends who came and helped it to construct these infrastructures which I have referred to.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is constructing nine airstrips, and I inaugurated only one. The U.S. Government is constructing one of the biggest projects going on as far as road construction is concerned in Africa at present, costing about \$41 million, 44 from the United States of America and 7 million from the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho [as heard].

Besides closing the gate to the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Government of South Africa has also seized--I should say almost really stole--the property of the Kingdom of Lesotho. They held equipment there for no apparent reason but through transit only. But can you see the difference between people who are civilized and those who are not. The rivers of the Orange Free State, Caledon River--I was showed their sources--they all pour from the Kingdom of Lesotho into South Africa. The people of Lesotho would have revenged by cutting the water, but they did not do that. They are civilised people.

South Africa should learn how nations should behave. I was seeing on television that South Africa is releasing the equipment of the Kingdom of Lesotho, I am not going to congratulate them myself, because in the first place they had no right to withhold that property. They had no right to withhold which was not theirs. But the message I want to make is to the West, who are afraid of the Government of South Africa, to impress on South Africa not to do it again because the rules and the regulations of the UNCTAD, which is an auxiliary organization of the United Nations, does not allow any government, any country, to withhold property of another country in transit. It shall not allow it. So this is again another violation--unwanton, ignorance, on the part of the South African Government with international rules and regulations. They do not want to conform with the world opinion--with the world regulations. The world regulations are clear through no interference, not to tamper with property of equipment of a country passing through in transit. These are clearly laid down. Unless the international community can operate within laws, we will create a society in the world which will be a government which will work like in South Africa, where there are no laws, no regulations which respect the security of man. But we want to create a society which observes the rules and the regulations, because unless we can do that, there will be chaos and confusion. There will be chaos and confusion in the international community, and it is likely the people most likely to suffer will be the South African people themselves in the end.

CSO: 3400/68

## RADIO TRUTH DISCUSSES USSR PENETRATION

MB090744 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are those still living in cloud cuckoo land who believe that the Russians are not interested in Zimbabwe. Indeed they go so far as to suggest that the Soviets are abandoning Africa as a lost cause. The hard facts present a different picture. Barely a day passes without the USSR increasing its penetration of this continent in some insidious form. New embassies or consulates are opened, staffed by KGB agents masquerading as diplomats. Teams of technical advisors, principally in the military field, are sent in to back up the latest consignment of Soviet equipment. Trade missions spring up like toadstools.

Under the command of Comrade (Tengest Vashiovili) one of these missions has been established in Zimbabwe. He arrived in August and has set up his operating base. Talks have been held with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and with the National Chamber of Commerce. The aims sound deceptively innocent. In Comrade (Veshiovili's) own words, the purpose of opening up a mission in Zimbabwe is to strengthen ties between the two countries in economic, industrial, and trading spheres. The Soviet Union hopes to import agricultural produce, minerals, and clothes from Zimbabwe, while Russia will bring machinery to this country. I shall meet representatives from most of Zimbabwe's economic sectors--get samples from them, send them home, and decide what shall be imported from your country.

We have no doubt that the samples will prove eminently satisfactory. Right now and until the dead hand of state control takes over, the quality of Zimbabwe's products is first class. They will prove to be a doom to the citizens of the USSR, so long condemned for shoddy and defective workmanship. Provided our exports are paid for in hard cash, well and good. However if our products are to be bartered for Russian-made machinery, we will be getting the raw end of the deal. Even the Russians themselves are getting fed up with the inferior quality of home made machinery and appliances. We gave you a number of examples in an earlier broadcast.

Perhaps is a part of the Soviet policy to export faulty goods. This provides them with an excuse to send out technicians to repair and maintain the equipment, and another bit of penetration is successfully concluded. But that is

not the worst feature of two-way trade with the communist bloc. The ugliest factor is that the bulk of their exports consist of weapons of destruction. The last thing that Zimbabwe needs right now is bigger and faster means of killing each other, and that, as we will find out to our cost, is the real aim of the comrades from Moscow.

CSO: 3400/60

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